

JUN 22 1911

JUNE 22, 1911

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LESLIE'S



THE LESLIE-MOORELL PRESS

ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY
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Editor's Desk

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A terrible massacre was represented by this awful example of Egyptian yellow journalism

If the Egyptians put through a reciprocity bill with some gentle neighbor, and there was great joy throughout the land, the glad tidings were reported thus

It is a long call from the Egypt of that day to the modern pictorial reporter of 1911. If you have any doubts look through this issue of Leslie's.

If you will borrow the professor's tortoise rimmed spectacles and treat a few of his dusty old volumes to a vacuum cleaner, you will find the hieroglyphic germ that finally "evolved" into reporting with the camera.

Those who spill tears over the flight of the "good old days" will obtain little justification when they compare the picture reporting which the good-natured Egyptian citizen was forced to countenance with modern camera reporting.



Burning of the Norfolk Navy Yard by the Federals.
From Leslie's Weekly, May 4th, 1861.

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ALLAN C. HOFFMAN, Advertising Manager

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ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

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Leslie's ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

All the News in Pictures

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Persons representing themselves as connected with LESLIE'S should always be asked to produce credentials.

TO ADVERTISERS: Our circulation books are open for your inspection.

TERMS: Ten cents a copy, \$5.00 a year, to all subscribers in the United States, Mexico, Hawaii, Porto Rico, the Philippine Islands, Guam, Tutuila, Samoa. Foreign postage \$1.50 extra. Twelve cents per copy, \$6.00 per year, to Canadian subscribers. Subscriptions are payable in advance by draft on New York, or by express or postal money order.

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The publishers will be glad to hear from subscribers who have just cause for complaint. If LESLIE'S cannot be found at any news-stand, the publishers would be under obligations if that fact be promptly reported. Senders of photographs or letterpress must always include return postage. We receive such material only on condition that we shall not be held responsible for loss or injury while in our hands or in transit.

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Next Week's Issue

Dated June 29, 1911

WILL MEXICO STAND BY MADERO? For years those interested in good government have been reiterating the significant phrase, "After Diaz, what?" The recent revolution in Mexico, which was brought to a successful termination by Francisco Madero, has opened up the way for representative government in the southern republic. LESLIE'S special correspondent has made a careful investigation of the conditions in Mexico since the establishment of the new government and he tells some rather startling as well as amusing facts.

DOWN WASHINGTON WAY. Have you ever wondered just what our national lawmakers talked about behind the scenes and how they kept their fingers on the pulse of the country. Robert D. Heinl, LESLIE'S special Washington correspondent, contributes one of his illuminating departments.

ALL THE NEWS IN PICTURES. Don't forget that every issue of LESLIE'S is a moving-picture record of the week's important events.

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To readers of Leslie's Weekly who respond promptly we will send free a copy of our splendid 48-page portfolio, "Footsteps of the Man of Galilee," containing beautiful 7 in. by 10 in. photographs of principal scenes in Christ's life, secured by our Photographic Expedition to Palestine, with descriptions by our author, and showing new and interesting methods of Bible reading. Send for it at once.



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America Keeps the International Polo Cup

America's polo team defeated England's best in two straight matches on the field of the Meadowbrook Club, Long Island, N. Y., on June 1 and 9, thus retaining the cup which the same American team brought across the water from England two years ago. The score of the deciding match was $4\frac{1}{2}$ goals to $3\frac{1}{2}$. The score of the first game was $4\frac{1}{2}$ goals to 3. The final victory was won in a dashing and conclusive way before a brilliant gathering of eighteen thousand spectators. The large photograph shows St. Croix Johnstone passing over the polo field at half time. Johnstone sent a shower of flowers upon the field with a message of congratulations to the winning team. Small photograph to left shows the players manipulating a dangerous mass play. At right, Governor Dix presenting the International Cup to the winning team. The players, standing, from left to right: Harry Payne Whitney, leader of the American team; Devereux Milburn, Monte Waterbury and Larry Waterbury.

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Leslie's ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY



THE OLDEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWSPAPER IN THE UNITED STATES

"In God We Trust."

CXII.

Thursday, June 22, 1911

No. 2911



PHOTO COURTESY HOUSTON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Troops of the First Provisional Brigade quartered at Galveston were taken on a practice march from Galveston to Houston and return, about 110 miles, the "hike" occupying about two weeks. This photograph taken on the return march shows the soldiers scampering for the shade trees along the route as soon as the order "At Rest" was given.

EDITORIAL

Is Republican Control Lost?

THE FACT that the Republicans have been unable to elect a successor to me as president pro tempore shows that our party does not control the Senate." These words from Senator Frye, who has resigned that office, ought to have a sobering effect on the insurgents, who have been holding up their party in that chamber and casting their votes for impossible candidates. By breaking away from the party which elected them and to which they still pretend to belong, they have kept the office vacant from which the Maine Senator has retired on account of age and failing health. On the face of the figures there is a Republican majority of eight in the Senate, but the bolters have taken away enough votes to prevent an election of anybody. If Republican control of the Senate is lost, who is responsible for it?

Do the insurgents intend to continue their fight on their party till election day in 1912? If so, by what right do they call themselves Republicans? Some of them, it is to be presumed, will seek re-election. On what ticket will they make their campaign? Will they have the effrontery in 1912 to ask favors from the party which they have been fighting since 1909? Their factionalism reveals itself in the House of Representatives, with its Democratic majority of sixty-five, chosen last November. How do they like that specimen of their handiwork? Do they want to give the Democrats the presidency and the Senate in 1912, as well as the House of Representatives? It begins to look that way.

Would any one of the ten or twelve insurgents in the Senate ever have been chosen to their present posts by the Democrats? Will any of them look for favors from the Democrats in 1912? Do they think their States—Wisconsin, Kansas, Minnesota, Iowa, Michigan, Oregon and the rest of them—would be bettered by a change to the Democratic side? Can they find anything creditable in their masquerade as Republicans while talking and voting Democratic? Are they not aware that the fight which they are making on the Republican party embarrasses the Republican President, hampers the Republican party in its endeavor to regain its ascendancy in the House and gives the Democ-

rats aid and comfort in their campaign to win complete supremacy in the government in 1912?

Are not the insurgents of Senate and House aware that the Democratic victory of 1910 is the principal cause of the torpor in trade in 1911? The insurgent fight against the Republican party began in the extra session of 1909 and it gave a check to the trade revival which set in in that year. At first the country thought that the insurgent assault on their party would end with the extra session of 1909, but it was renewed in the regular session, and then the current turned against the Republicans. The effect of the change was seen in the special congressional elections in Missouri in February, 1910, in Massachusetts in March and in New York in April. The results in the by-elections for Congress in those three States in the early months of 1910 were a foretaste of the big Republican defeat in November of that year. Industry saw the menace early in 1910 and the wheels of trade gradually slowed down. The industrial situation is worse in 1911 than it was in 1910 and the insurgents are responsible for it. Do Messrs. La Follette, Cummins, Bristow, Clapp and their bolting associates want to bring in 1912 a panic like that of 1893?

A Religious Forward Movement.

THE LATEST organization to crystallize the recent interest of men in things religious is the "Men and Religious Forward Movement," launched from the office of the Rev. Charles Stelzle, who is to be its social service secretary. In all phases of voluntary service there is a danger of over-organization, but this new society was a logical necessity. Men had already been brought splendidly into line for foreign missions, but, supremely important as missions are, it would have been woefully one-sided if laymen had not been asked to work along other lines also.

The object of the present Forward Movement is to prevent the religious enthusiasm already created from running to waste and to direct it, in co-operation with municipal authorities, upon such practical problems as housing and general health conditions, educational and recreational life, economic and industrial conditions and the study of

religious and social problems of men and boys. Ninety cities of the United States and Canada, each with a committee of one hundred, will be the strategic centers from which will radiate the most aggressive and practical campaign ever planned by the churches of America. The men's organizations of all the evangelical churches are backing up the movement. James G. Cannon, a leader both in the financial world and in religious service in New York City, is the president, and the campaign leader is the famous Y. M. C. A. secretary, Fred B. Smith, a dynamo of spiritual power and perhaps the strongest force we have among the young men of the country.



A Contract Is a Contract.

THAT obligations imposed by a constitution cannot be upset by an initiative and referendum is the most important point settled by the opinion of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, at St. Paul, recently, in the Denver water case. It is unnecessary to go into the details of the case to understand the particular point referred to. The briefest outline will suffice.

In 1890 the city of Denver entered into a twenty-year contract with the Denver Union Water Company. The contract provided that at the end of the twenty years the city could elect whether it would renew the contract for another twenty years, at certain specified lower rates, or take over the property of the company at a valuation to be determined by appraisers. The appraisal was made more than three years ago and the valuation set (unanimously) was \$14,400,000. The city declined either to take over the property at that figure or to renew the franchise. Instead, it held an election, under the initiative and referendum provision by which it undertook to create a water commission, to authorize an offer of \$8,000,000 to the water company for its holdings and in case of refusal to issue \$7,000,000 in bonds to build a new water system.

It was argued for the city that, even if such action on its part did impair the obligation of a contract, the fact that it was done by initiative and referendum made it virtually an amendment to the constitution, of the same validity as the

other parts of the constitution, and that in so far as the older parts of the constitution conflicted with the new part, it superseded them. This contention was disposed of by the court briefly but effectually, as follows:

The charter amendment is in such case none the less void by reason of having its initiative in the electorate instead of in a representative legislative assembly. Such changes in the methods of making laws cannot impair or destroy the safeguards of the constitution. The acts of the electors of a municipality in initiating and adopting local legislation are still laws of the State within the contract clause of the constitution.

This exact point had not, we believe, been passed upon before—at any rate, by one of the higher courts. There seems to have been a notion prevalent among some of the advocates of direct legislation that the initiative and referendum would enable municipalities to get rid of contract obligations that could not be evaded by mere action of a board of aldermen and would also enable them to undertake the ownership and operation of public utilities practically at will and without reference to any vested rights of private parties or corporations. It is now clear that this cannot be done so long as the Federal courts have authority. No matter what may be the popular will of the moment, the courts still consistently uphold the obligation of contracts and decline to allow property to be taken, by municipalities or otherwise, without due process of law.

Hats Off to Subscription Agents.

"I ALWAYS feel like taking off my hat to the subscription agent. He is doing more good than I can ever hope to do," once remarked De Witt Talmage, the celebrated preacher, as he watched a prosperous-looking man canvassing from door to door.

Never has an army of workers done more service for humanity than that which is responsible for the wide circulation of books and magazines. The subscription agent does not go about with an uplift tag attached to his coat tail, but he is a significant representative of that most powerful of all civilizing forces—the printing press.

What a distinguished line of men has been identified with his work! Napoleon Bonaparte was once a book agent; Jay Gould was a canvasser; George Washington in his youth sold over two hundred copies of a subscription book; General Grant for a time earned his living as a subscription agent; Webster and Bismarck and ex-Governor Frank S. Black, of New York, paid part of their college expenses through a book agency.

It might be well to remember, the next time the subscription agent calls, that perhaps you are having the privilege of entertaining a future Washington, Napoleon, Bismarck or a Governor. More to the point, however—don't forget that this agent may be giving you the *one* chance to make a Webster, a General Grant or a Bismarck out of your boy! When the subscription agent knocks, don't bolt the door on Opportunity.

Changes in Cabinets.

THE SURPRISE expressed by some of the papers at the number of changes in President Taft's Cabinet is uncalled for. In only two places was the Cabinet line broken. Fisher succeeded Ballinger as Secretary of the Interior and Stimson has followed Dickinson as Secretary of War. This number of changes is below the average of all the Presidents in two and a quarter years and it is far below that of Mr. Taft's immediate predecessor. In Colonel Roosevelt's seven and a half years in the White House he had three Secretaries of State, of the Treasury, of War and of Commerce and Labor and three Attorneys-General; he had two Secretaries of the Interior, five Postmasters-General and six secretaries of the Navy. This beats even Grant's record, which was not equaled until Roosevelt entered. In one post, that of Secretary of Agriculture, Roosevelt made no change. He inherited that official from McKinley and he passed him on to Taft. James Wilson's service of more than fourteen years in that position breaks all the Cabinet records in length of tenure, and he deserves it. Gallatin's service of thirteen years as Secretary of the Treasury in Jefferson's and Madison's time is thus left behind.

Tyler had the peculiar experience of losing all his Cabinet officers by resignation at one time except Webster, the Secretary of State, who remained in office until after he had completed a delicate negotiation with England, which was then in progress. Tyler had inherited his Cabinet from Harrison, who was taken away by death a month after the inauguration. In Jackson's Cabinet there were more shake-ups than in that of any other President along to the Civil War era. In

proportion to the number of places in the Cabinet—the posts of Secretary of the Interior, Secretary of Agriculture and Secretary of Commerce and Labor having been created later than his day—Jackson's alterations in the membership of his official family were about as numerous as those of Roosevelt. Pierce was the only President whose council remained unbroken to the end of the term. Some strong men were in it, too—William L. Marcy, Secretary of State; Jefferson Davis, Secretary of War, and Caleb Cushing, Attorney-General. The other members were smaller men, but all of them met the demands of their posts in a satisfactory way. John Quincy Adams made only one change in his official advisers during his four years in office.

Cabinet position has an importance now which it did not possess in the beginning. By the act signed by Cleveland on January 19th, 1886, in case of the death or inability of the President and Vice-President, the presidency devolves on members of the Cabinet, the Secretary of State standing at the head of the line, followed by the Secretary of the Treasury and other officials in a stipulated order. Of course, to be eligible for the presidency, these Cabinet officers must meet certain requirements of birth, age and other things. Previous to 1886, the president pro tempore of the Senate and the speaker of the House stood in the line of succession after the Vice-President, but they were removed from it by the statute of that year. The assassination of Garfield shortly after his term began in 1881, before Congress met and while there was neither a president pro tempore of the Senate nor a speaker of the House, impelled Congress to provide against all contingencies of this sort in the

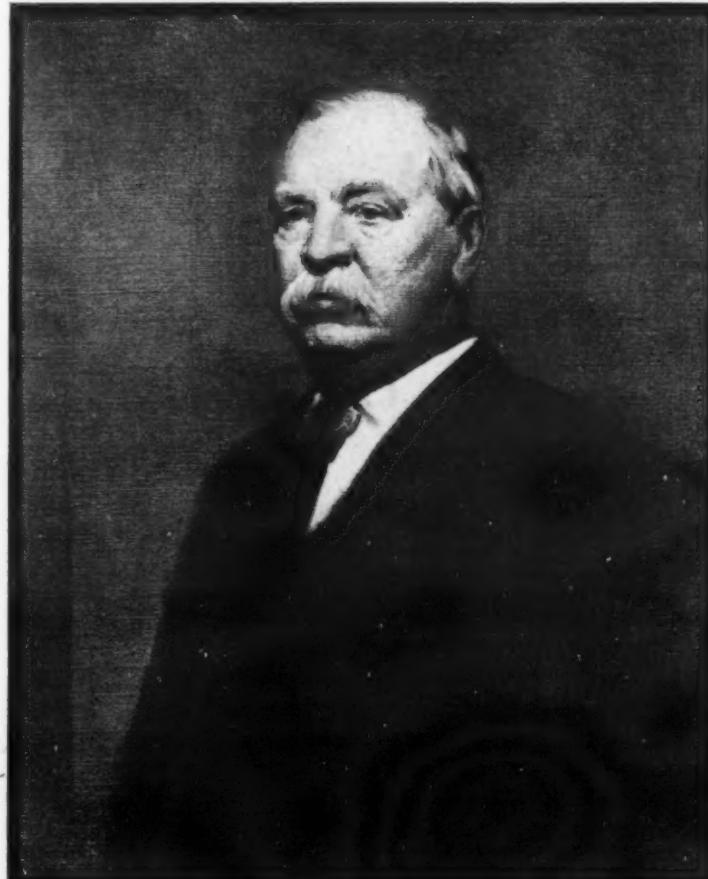
made possible by the munificence of John D. Rockefeller, in endowing his Institute for Medical Research, in the city of New York, which has attracted world-wide attention.

WHY SHOULD not William Waldorf Astor transfer to his elder son his share—the Waldorf—of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel? While it will be called tax-dodging, it is only what any father with a fair and decent forethought for his children would be prompted to do. Mr. Astor, who is a British subject, it is said, expects to transfer in this way all of his \$300,000,000 estate in New York City, to evade the new inheritance tax, with its excessive rate of five per cent. This means a loss to the State of New York of at least \$15,000,000. An unjust and drastic law such as this is will defeat its own purpose. Hence Governor Dix's sensible plea for its prompt repeal. Many others will follow Mr. Astor's example. The disposition to gouge large estates for the benefit of the public will result in the State getting nothing.

IF PRIVATE corporations treated their employees as Uncle Sam treats his army officers, the press from one end of the country to the other would justly score them. When the War Department musters out of service a volunteer regiment, its officers, according to a decision just handed down by the United States Circuit Court, must find their way home without government pay for time or mileage. On being mustered out in South Carolina at the close of the Spanish-American War, a colonel of the Fourth New Jersey Volunteers drew as expenses for reaching home \$412, computed under an old army regulation. The War Department sued for the return of the money and won! Possibly the allowance used to be too liberal. Indeed, \$412 is an excessive amount to charge the government for getting back to New Jersey from South Carolina. But the looseness of the old army regulation on this point does not justify doing away with such allowance altogether. Our volunteer army has rendered the finest service, but we cannot expect much of it in the future if its officers are to be treated in this niggardly way.

IT IS no crime to get rich. On the contrary, it is greatly to a man's credit to achieve wealth, great or small, if it be acquired honestly. In the outcry against all great trusts—whose prosperity, after all, is normal rather than phenomenal—one might suppose that there was no longer an opportunity to acquire property outside of their fold. But this is still the land of opportunity for every one who combines hard work with good management. Twenty-six years ago a man landed in Midland, Tex., with a capital stock of only \$300. Opening a little mercantile business, his sales in a short while ran up to \$3,000 per month. "By straightforward, honest business dealings with his fellowman," says the *Midland Examiner*, "and by staying by the stuff, he has amassed a snug little fortune." Such qualities always have and always will command success. Nor is this an isolated instance. A shop girl of Worcester, Mass., died recently, leaving a savings account of \$5,200. Upon a wage of one dollar a day, she had in a comparatively brief working life saved this amount. The opportunity to save money is one that our pleasure-seeking and luxury-loving people do not always accept. Let us work more and talk less and our bank account will show the result.

THE WORKINGMEN of this country will have a better appreciation of what the Sherman antitrust law means after hearing what has happened in New Orleans. A jury in the United States Circuit Court has rendered a verdict of guilty against three members of the New Orleans Dock and Cotton Council, charged with conspiracy to interfere with foreign commerce. This council has fifty thousand members, who handle all the cotton, lumber and other freight reaching New Orleans. The officers were charged by the government with uniting to strike and tie up the port of New Orleans and thus interfere with interstate commerce. The strike resulted because non-union longshoremen were employed to unload a vessel. The conviction of the labor leaders under the anti-trust law will open the eyes of a good many who have been willing that combinations of capital should be forbidden. They forgot that the same law forbids combinations of labor. But what is the wrong in either as long as they do not encourage violence, restrain trade or do injury to the individual or the State? The Sherman anti-trust law should be repealed.



A NOTABLE PORTRAIT OF GROVER CLEVELAND.

Unveiled at the New York Chamber of Commerce, June 1, with an appropriate address by Francis Lynde Stetson. The artist, John W. Alexander, is president of the National Academy of Design. Mr. Cleveland was the orator at the opening of the Chamber's new building, November 11, 1902.

future. Vice-President Arthur took the higher office, but if he had died before Congress met in December, 1881, chaos would have resulted. Thus Cabinet officers in our day have a dignity and a prestige which they lacked in earlier times.

The Plain Truth.

OUR COMPLIMENTS to the President and Mrs. Taft on their silver-wedding anniversary. A united people extend felicitations and congratulations with a sincerity that attests affection for the President as a man and admiration of him as our chief executive.

IT HAS been discovered that if a human being dies after an ordinary illness and not a violent death, he does not die all over and all at once. He may have a diseased liver, heart or lung, and this may be the cause of his death; but it has been found that if the diseased organ could have been replaced by a healthy one, life might have been maintained indefinitely. This is no imagination or speculation. It has been confirmed by the most careful experiments by the ablest medical scientists in the country. These experiments have been

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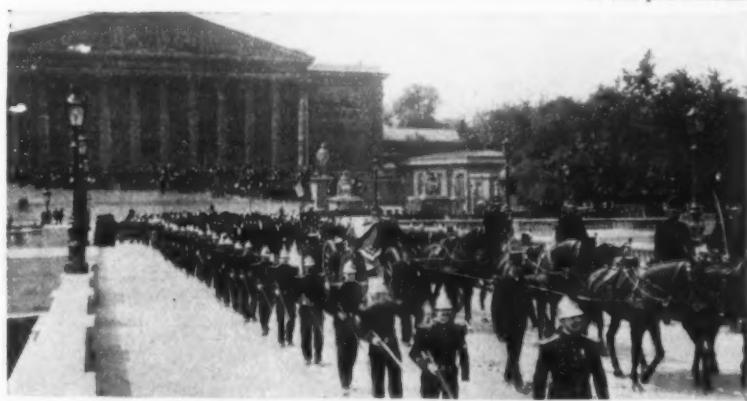
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The Week Abroad

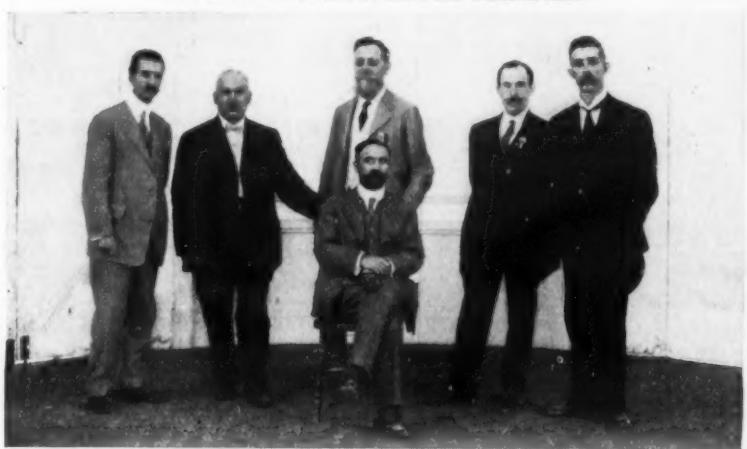


THE FAMOUS CEREMONY OF THE TROOPING OF THE COLORS.
The King, the Duke of Connaught, foreign attachés and general officers watching the procession, an interesting feature of the pre-coronation days in London.

PHOTO PAUL THOMSON



FUNERAL OF THE FRENCH MINISTER OF WAR.
Procession leaving the Chamber of Deputies in Paris. M. Berteaux, it will be remembered, was the victim of M. Train's aeroplane in the accident that marred the start of the Paris-Madrid race.



MADERO AND HIS MEXICAN CABINET.
From left to right: Jose M. Pino Suarez, Minister of Justice; Dr. Vasquez Gomez, Minister of Foreign Relations; Venustiano Carranza, Minister of War; Frederico Gongales Garza, Minister of Interior; M. Bonilla, Minister of Public Works.

PHOTO UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD



KING GEORGE AT THE RACES.
Arrival of the British ruler with Prince Christian at the Derby meeting at Epsom. The King has shown marked interest in the turf since his accession.

PHOTO BY LEVICK



VEDRINE'S ARRIVAL AT MADRID.
Winner of the great Paris to Madrid air race describing his machine to the King and Queen of Spain. Vedrine hurried back to Paris to start in the race to Turin, but was forced to withdraw by an accident.

PHOTO PAUL THOMSON



THE ACCIDENT TO THE "IVERNIA."
Showing the ship partially submerged after she stranded near Queenstown, Ireland. All the 728 passengers were safely removed.

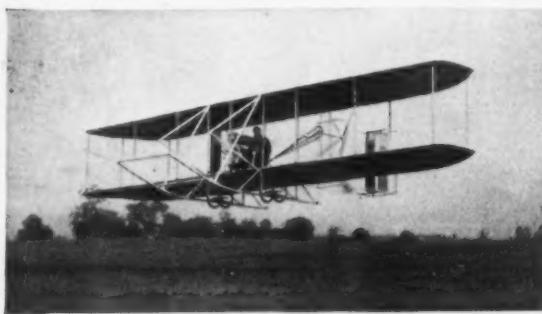
PHOTO LEVICK

Day by Day with the Camera

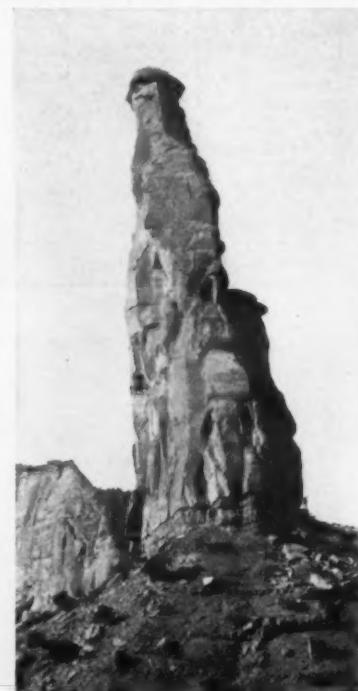


COPYRIGHT HOLMES & BISHOP. BY COURTESY OF THE GREATER BALTIMORE COMMITTEE.

BALTIMORE CELEBRATES THE TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF CARDINAL GIBBONS.
Among the distinguished guests gathered to do honor to the Cardinal were President Taft, Vice-President Sherman, Chief Justice White, ex-President Roosevelt, Ambassador Bryce, Speaker Clark, Senator Root, Governor Crothers of Maryland, ex-Speaker Cannon and Mayor Preston of Baltimore.



RECORD SHORT START FOR AEROPLANE
Made by Paramlee at Columbus, O. The start was within ten feet of the original position.



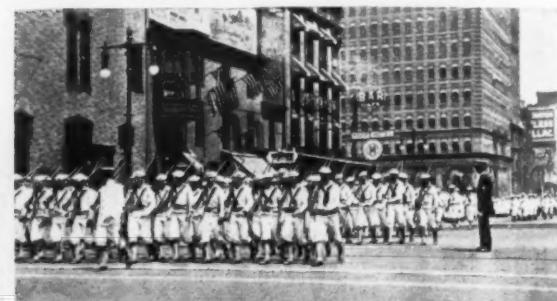
WHERE THEY WILL MARRY.
On top of this peak, in the New Park near Grand Junction, Col., on July 4, John Otto, the park's founder, will wed Beatrice Farnham, the artist.



LARGEST LOCOMOTIVE IN THE WORLD.
Built in the Santa Fe shops at Topeka, Kan., is 123 feet long and has twenty driving wheels.



A COLLEGE GLEE CLUB EUROPE-BOUND.
University of California organization which is touring the Old World this summer.



CREW OF THE NEW DREADNOUGHT "UTAH."
On parade in Philadelphia where the big battleship is about to go into commission.



THE MINNEAPOLIS WAY OF HAVING A "SAFE AND SANE" FOURTH. A HINT FOR THE COMING HOLIDAY.
A great public celebration was arranged for July 4 last year on the parade grounds. Lemonade, sandwiches and ice cream were served free to all the children and an open-air vaudeville performance was given. No firecrackers, pistols or torpedoes were allowed on the grounds and the only fireworks were a public display at night under the management of experts. As a result, Minneapolis had fewer accidents that day than any other city of her size in America.

The Progress of the World



HOW THE "MAINE" IS RISING FROM THE MUD OF HAVANA HARBOR.

Five feet of water were pumped from the cofferdam surrounding the sunken battleship at the first attempt made June 5. Thick sea growths covered the parts then exposed for the first time since 1898. Interest centers on the possibility of determining the cause of the explosion that sent the vessel to the bottom.

PHOTO A. G. ROBERTS



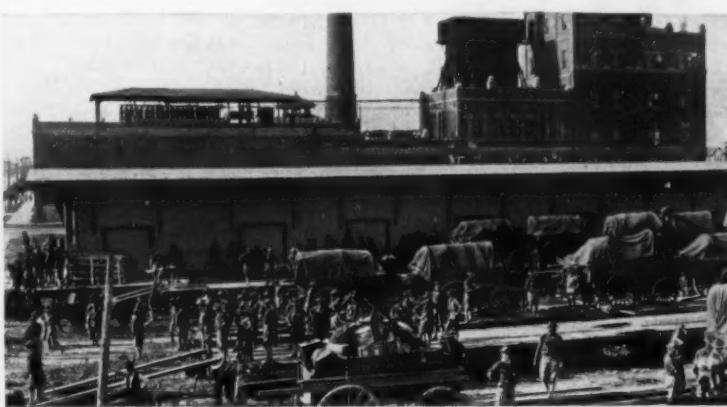
PHOTO H. L. MANLON

COMPLETING THE COPPER RIVER AND NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.
First train out over the new Alaskan road, carrying \$250,000 worth of copper ore, the first ever taken out from the mines tapped by the road.



PHOTO H. L. MANLON

DRIVING THE LAST SPIKE.
Finish of the railroad whose first train is shown in picture to left.

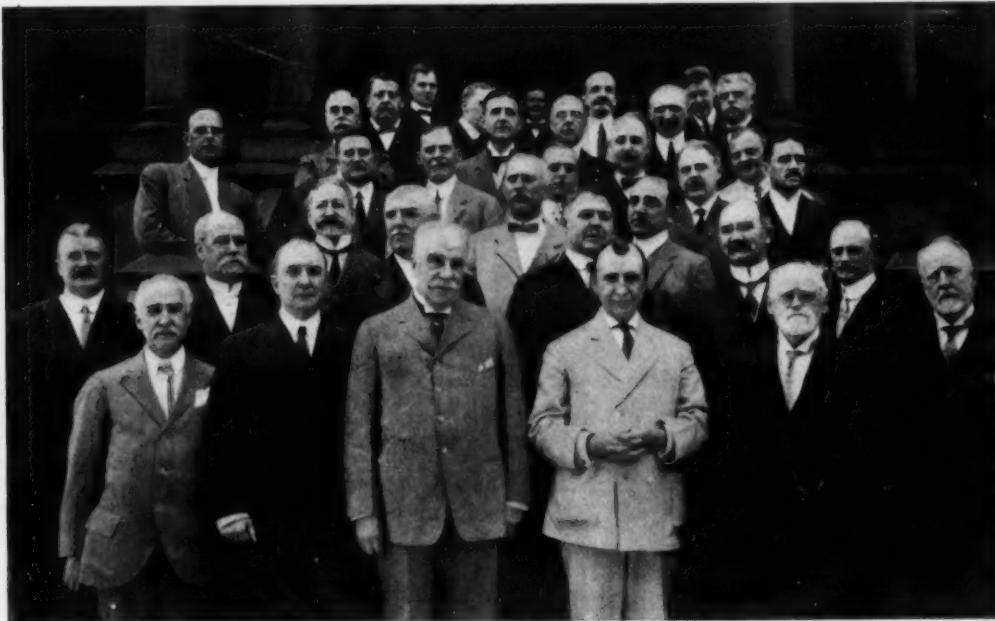


PHOTOS M. E. VERKIN

LOADING WAGONS ON CARS FOR A "HIKE"; SCENES IN THE ARMY MANEUVER CAMP AT GALVESTON.
One of the most difficult of the exercises set for the regulars in Texas was the rapid loading of the big army wagons on flat cars for a movement into the interior and the unloading at the new camp site. These photographs show the work with the wagons when the First Brigade under General Mills started on a march from Galveston to Houston.



WHERE MRS. TAFT WAS MARRIED.
The Herron homestead in Cincinnati on Pike Street, between Third and Fourth Avenues.



CINCINNATI COMMERCIAL CLUB, GUESTS OF THE PRESIDENT.
Members of prominent organization who went to Washington this week to assist Mr. and Mrs. Taft in celebrating their silver wedding anniversary, June 19.

PHOTO GARRETSON

The Nation's Crime to Alaska

Extraordinary Record of Ten Years of Oppression and Neglect

By CHARLES T. CONOVER

EDITOR'S NOTE.—The author of this article is a business man of Seattle and has not the remotest personal interest in Alaska. He is an ardent Republican and has been for nearly a third of a century known intimately by the publisher of Leslie's Weekly.

THE HEART of the American people still beats true, the Stars and Stripes still stand for justice and honor, and a kind and just God reigns; but there are in the far Northland of Alaska thousands of as good American citizens as ever lived in any State who have been baited by injustice and harried by oppression until they frankly disbelieve the first two propositions and almost question the third. They are men of red blood and honest hearts, as all true pioneers have been—men like those who have made it possible for you and me to live in this great country and enjoy its blessings and opportunities, only that their undertakings in Alaska have caused them to endure greater hardships and required greater courage and fortitude than those of any other pioneers in this country since the day our ancestors landed on the inhospitable shores of Plymouth harbor.

They have given their best of time, money and labor. They have sought to carve out of the Northland an empire to enrich their beloved country. They have met with neglect and injustice. Many of them have sunk their last dollar and given the best years of their lives. They are men deserving of honor and renown. They are branded as thieves. They are desperate now and ready to resist the laws. What are laws if they are meant to strangle honest effort, crush all enterprise and suck one's lifeblood?

A day or two ago the Rt. Rev. P. T. Rowe, Episcopal Bishop of Alaska, who has spent years laboring in the North and who has "mashed" thousands of miles to all corners of that vast country, was interviewed in Seattle and struck the keynote. He said, "Misrepresentation is at the bottom of the indifference shown toward Alaska in a great measure, and this has been effected by magazines." He pleaded for justice for Alaska and her citizens, upbraiding those who are responsible for the long delay which has brought suffering to many men, women and children, whose only crime has been that they trusted the government and risked their all in seeking their fortunes in a new country. "Men have invested everything up there," he added, "and their sufferings are now due to the outrageous inactivity of the executive department. They are looked upon as robbers, suspected of iniquity, and stigma has attached to perfectly innocent men. Discouragement has set in."

In the past ten years Congress has legislated five times on the subject of Alaska coal lands, yet the acts have been so defective, either in substance or in their administration, that not an acre of coal land has yet been patented. Alaska is an arctic country and needs fuel as a desert needs water. There are millions of acres of coal lands there, and they have to send to a foreign country for their fuel. Railroad construction is practically at a standstill, and smelters and works necessary for the development of the great deposits of precious minerals and metals cannot be secured, because they cannot be operated with coal at from fifteen to seventeen dollars a ton. The development of Alaska would give an impetus to business in every portion of the United States.

The first act in 1900 extended the coal-land laws to Alaska. This law was designed for lands which were or would be surveyed. In Alaska there were no surveyed lands or provisions for surveys and it was useless. In 1904 an act was passed permitting the entry of unsurveyed lands in Alaska. The survey was, however, to be made by the applicant at his own expense, under the direction of an official government surveyor. The law limited entries to 160 acres each, one person to be entitled to one tract only. This is too small a tract upon which to open a coal mine, but the law does not prevent the grouping of these 160-acre units after patent for profitable working. Otherwise the act would have been abortive.

The price of Alaskan coal lands was fixed at ten dollars an acre and the surveying would cost at least ten dollars an acre more. The price of coal lands in the Western States is fixed at not less than ten dollars if more than fifteen miles from a railroad. In Alaska all the lands lay more than one thousand miles from a railroad. Within two years after the passage of the act of 1904, about eleven hundred applications to purchase were filed, covering about 170,000 acres—the greater portion being in the Katalla and Matanuska fields, because they were near the coast and more accessible. Then came Gifford Pinchot and his literary

bureau. It has been said and not denied that \$80,000 a year of public moneys was used by this bureau to exploit Mr. Pinchot and his policies—policies which, if our forefathers had conceived and executed them, would have left the great West to this day as hunting grounds for the Indian tribes. The hardy pioneer who has gone to the frontier and taken his heritage of 160 acres of land has rendered possible the development of this country. Now, with the most difficult and most inaccessible of our possessions to settle and develop, this is to change. Those who have gone ahead under the time-honored laws are called thieves and robbers.

In the West and in Alaska something like 200,000,000 acres of land are withheld from distribution to the people. Mr. Pinchot and his followers did not like the law of 1904. They did not ask Congress to repeal or amend it. They ignored Congress and the law, and in 1906 President Roosevelt suspended it. The order not only suspended it as to the future, but purported to suspend the entries already made under it. The people of Alaska were helpless. No court had jurisdiction for a suit by a citizen against the government, and, if it had, no citizen with one claim of 160 acres could afford to bring it. This order tied up Alaska. The Alaska Central Railroad, under construction to the Matanuska coal fields, was bankrupted and its construction stopped. The Copper River Railroad, which had started to the Bering River fields, was stopped. Towns which had sprung up languished or were deserted. Projected smelters and works vanished into thin air. Many applicants in Alaska had surveyed their claims and done development work upon them. They have paid over \$323,000 to the government as purchase price. Every expedient has been resorted to by the government to avoid issuing patents.

In 1907 Congress passed an act to permit the grouping of a number of claims in Alaska sufficient for the opening of a coal mine. It was pocket vetoed by President Roosevelt without giving any reason. In 1908 Congress passed an act permitting entries which had been made prior to 1906 to be grouped to the extent of 2,560 acres. Unfortunately this act provided that if any lands purchased thereunder should be controlled so as to effect any combination in form of a trust, the title should be forfeited to the United States. This destroyed the act, leaving titles subject to continuous litigation and unavailable as security for bonds or mortgages. In 1910 Congress passed an act authorizing the President at his discretion to "temporarily withdraw" any of the public lands of Alaska for a specific public purpose to be stated in the order. The President immediately issued an order ratifying and confirming the order of President Roosevelt of 1906. This is the record of ten years of effort to open the coal fields in a distant colony. The President advocates a leasing bill. Congress refuses to enact it and the Democratic leaders say no Democratic Congress will ever enact such legislation as being un-American.

Anything will be acceptable to Alaska that will permit the development of its coal fields and other resources. It is said that out of about eleven hundred coal claims filed in Alaska, charges have been filed against something over six hundred. There are no charges against the remaining five hundred. Here is just one instance out of many of how it works: T. P. McDonald, a Montana coal miner, went to Alaska early in 1906 with \$75,000 cash. He put every dollar into the development of coal claims, together with \$80,000 of friends. No charges have ever been filed nor has the slightest hint of irregularity ever been made in connection with these claims. In 1908 Mr. Pinchot's man, Glavis, stopped his development work. McDonald has exhausted every resource and can get no satisfaction of any sort. To-day he is "broke" and exists by borrowing from personal friends. He is surely entitled either to a clear listing or to know why not. If there are any charges of irregularity, he is entitled to have them made. The coal on which he has spent his fortune was tested by the navy and proven a grade better than the best Pocahontas coal in use in the navy, but an American war vessel touched at one of the ports of Alaska last week and had to tie up until Pocahontas coal could be secured from the Puget Sound Navy Yard, more than one thousand miles distant. McDonald has driven six hundred feet of tunnel and has a sawmill, hoists and all machinery and equipment installed.

The misrepresentations regarding Alaska are criminal. The field division recently valued cer-

tain Alaska lands at \$50,000,000. Thereupon throughout the country was published the statement that these lands were worth \$300,000,000. As a matter of fact, these particular lands were lignite deposits on Cook's Inlet that could not be shipped in competition and whose only value would be in use locally in the development of Alaska. The field division of the Land Office claims to be working overtime to dispose of these claims, but recently an attorney for one of the Alaska claimants sought to make an argument before W. J. Howard, chief of the mineral division, and was frankly told, "There is no use in it. We are doing nothing in these matters. In all probability I will be out of here or dead before these cases are decided."

O. G. Labaree, president of the Alaska Northern Railroad, states that if the government will take any action that will make Alaska coal available to burn in his company's locomotives and for the local demands of the country to stimulate the building up of local industries, his company will immediately begin the construction of five hundred miles of railroad and employ five thousand men for at least five years. This five hundred miles of railroad, with its feeders, would develop a country five hundred miles square, as rich as any similar country in the world in undeveloped resources. It is conservatively estimated that more than \$50,000,000 would be immediately released for the development of Alaska by any action that would permit of the use of its own fuel.

The most rabid of the Pinchot periodicals, on May 6th, gives a list of fifteen Alaska companies alleged to be controlled by the Guggenheims, in an effort to show that the Guggenheims are seeking to control Alaska. Just three of these companies are so-called Guggenheim companies and are actively engaged in building up the Territory. One is located in Canada and is given all encouragement by that country. Three are owned and operated by entirely different interests, one is not known to exist, and another is in doubt, while the others are given to swell the long list and are merely incorporations whose functions are merged with some of the others.

Alaska, for which we paid practically \$7,000,000, has already poured into this country approximately \$200,000,000 worth of gold. It has not only the greatest known deposits of gold-bearing quartz in the world, but it has mountains of copper and almost inexhaustible supplies of all the metals used in the arts and sciences, marble of the finest quality, high-grade oil in large quantities and boundless resources in agricultural lands. There are four times as much agricultural land in the Tanana valley alone as in all Norway, where 2,000,000 people live, and both countries are in the same latitude. The development of this great empire would be an inestimable boon to millions of people. Must it cease?

The Pinchot press claims that all of the coal lands of Alaska have been located by corporations, yet the figures of the United States engineers show, that less than one-tenth of the coal lands measured by them have been located. Congress did not contemplate, in granting authority for temporary withdrawal of the coal lands, that it should become in any sense permanent, and it is the duty of the executive to make restoration of these lands to the operation of existing laws within a reasonable time. One Alaskan remarked to the writer: "If Roosevelt had remained as President, we believe he would have done something, whether wise or not. Taft will do absolutely nothing. I am a lifelong Republican, but we haven't any votes, and, if we had, there would not be a Republican vote in Alaska." The census figures for Alaska, just made public, strikingly illustrate the dismal failure made by the Federal government in the management of Alaska. While the cities in the Pacific coast States have increased from one hundred to two hundred per cent. in the past decade, practically every city in Alaska has decreased and the Territory as a whole has barely held its own, having been saved from depopulation by new placer discoveries, which do not count for permanent development. Under just laws Alaska would quadruple its population in ten years, as has been done in the Canadian Northwest in the past ten years, solely by the influx of the best sort of American settlers.

Alaskans believe they are being made cat's-paws for the coal barons of the East and Pacific coast. They simply ask justice.

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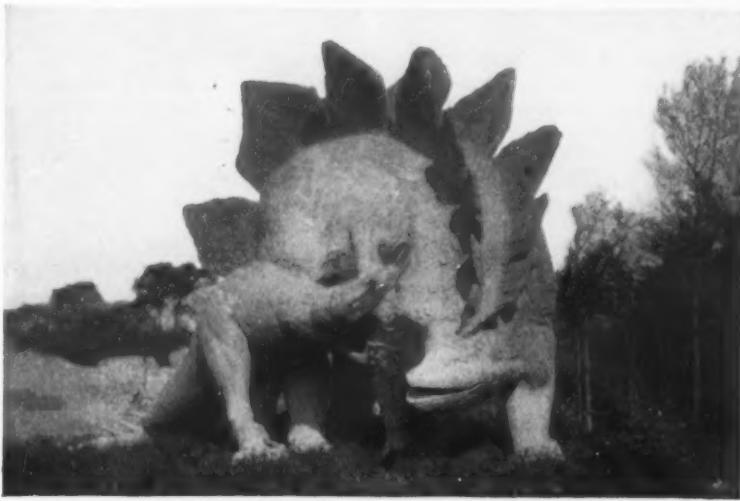
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A Pre-historic Zoo

Giant Beasts of a By-gone Age Reproduced by Modern Scientists



THE STEGOSAURUS.

This creature carried a double row of blades in the form of a ridge running down the center of its back. Its tail was armed with eight big spines, or spikes. The animal had a length of some twenty-five feet, and more than twenty specimens have been discovered in the strata in the neighborhood of the Rocky Mountains.



THE GREATEST OF THEM ALL.

The Diplodocus, the biggest terrestrial creature that ever lived. It attained a length between eighty and ninety feet and its arched back reached from thirty to thirty-five feet in height. It had a long thick tail like a lizard, a long flexible neck like the ostrich, a thick short-slab-sided body, and straight massive post-like limbs suggesting the elephant.



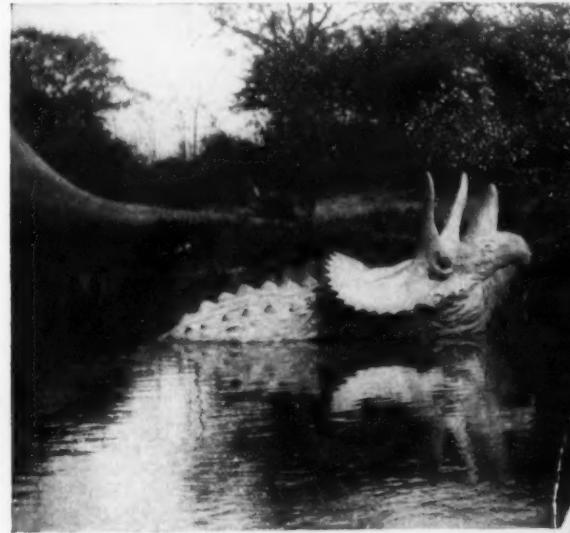
THE PLESIOSAURUS.

A strange marine monster which inhabited this earth about ten millions of years ago. Half mammal and half fish, it possessed a long neck like a serpent, the head of a lizard, the teeth of a crocodile, the ribs of a chameleon and the paddles of a whale. It had a length of twenty-two feet.



THE IGUANODON.

A Dinosaur that walked on its hind legs like a bird. It was a inhabitant of Europe. Every bone in this animal's body has been found and cast in plaster. One of the most remarkable features of the Iguanodon was its great thumb.



THE MYSTERIOUS

It attained a length of twenty-five feet, had a collar of spines around most formidable of the Dinosaurs or "Thunder Lizards." It was vegeta-



MR. CARL HAGENBECK.

Who has reproduced pre-historic animals in life-sized representations in cement in his private park at Hamburg, Germany.



TRICERATOPS.

its neck, and three formidable horns upon its face. It was one of the amphibious, living chiefly in shallow water, feeding upon abundant vegetation.

PHOTO INTERNATIONAL PRESS PHOTO CO.

THE FOSSIL REMAINS OF THESE ANIMALS HAVE BEEN PRESERVED AND HANDED DOWN TO US THROUGH THE AGES, ENCRUSTED IN STONE. WHEN THE CREATURES PERISHED, THE ROCK, WHICH NOW HOLDS THEIR REMAINS, WAS MERELY SOFT MUD OR DRIFTING SAND. THE CARCASS OF THE ANIMALS

WAS ENCOMPASSED AND HELD TIGHT FROM AIR AND WATER. IT IS THE PARTICULAR STRATUM OF ROCK THAT REVEALS THE APPROXIMATE AGE OF THE ANIMAL. ALTOGETHER MR. HAGENBECK HAS CONSTRUCTED SOME THIRTY OF THESE ANCIENT BEASTS AT HAMBURG.

The Girl That Goes Wrong

By REGINALD WRIGHT KAUFFMAN, Author of "The House of Bondage"

EDITOR'S NOTE:—This is the seventh instalment of Mr. Kauffman's startling series dealing with the causes, conditions and cure of White Slavery. The articles are all based on data verified by the author while collecting material for his astounding novel, "The House of Bondage." Each story is complete in itself. Leslie's is making a fearless crusade against the terrible peril of the social evil. We are determined to get at the facts and to publish them without fear or favor. Mr. Kauffman's stories will be followed by reports of other special investigators.

The Girl That Was Weak

I INTENDED to give this story another sort of title. I meant to call it "The Girl That Loved." But my Severest Critic objected.

"That won't do at all," said my Severest Critic.

"Why not?" I inquired.

"Because," said the Critic, "this girl didn't really love."

"But girls, for love, have done what she did."

"They have; but this girl wasn't in love, and her case is far more usual than the cases of girls that behave similarly because of love."

"Then," said I, "if it wasn't love with Letty, what was it? You don't mean to say that she was vicious?"

"I do not."

"Very well; what do you say?"

"Get her to give you her autobiography as she gave it to me," replied my Critic. "After that, come back and write the story—and after you have written the story, I'll tell you."

I have obeyed. I have been to see Letty and, quite as she gave it to me, I have written the story.

* * * * *

Letty lived in a small town in Vermont. It was not, in the real sense of the term, a manufacturing town, though there were a couple of factories in it, in one of which, ranking as a little better than the "hands," but far, far below any officer of the company, Letty's father was employed. It was a town, in fact, like many that you must be acquainted with. Nearly everybody in it had lived there for a long time. The younger people were all natives. Each family knew—though, of course, the degrees of intimacy varied—every other family; and though there had now and then been little breaths of scandal here and there, these breaths were unfailingly stifled at their beginning, by one conventional method or another. The very poorest people prided themselves upon their respectability, upon their family's respectability, upon the respectability of their town.



In this particular, as, indeed, in most others, Letty's parents were typical. Her father worked hard and earned little, but he was well thought of by the persons of his own class and well spoken of by his employers. The former regarded him as a splendid example of their own sort; the latter always referred to him as "a thoroughly honest and conscientious employe," and he himself wanted nothing better than to continue to deserve such praise. Letty's mother was the feminine counterpart of Letty's father. She managed the little house and counted it as her highest honor that her neighbors should wonder how she could do so well on so little. She was a good cook and she kept the children—there was one other, a girl of six—neat and clean. Moreover, she "took in" the "plain washing," rather as a favor, from the home of one of the local mill owners. Both husband and wife had been born and brought up in the town. So had their parents. And their grandparents. In the phrase of the street, "they belonged."

Letty went to the town grammar school and was about to pass into the high school. All of her friends went there—boys and girls together—and Letty liked the boys as much as the other girls liked them. Sometimes they would slip her, these boys, little notes during school hours, rather because they loved the peril involved in this medium of communication forbidden by the academic authorities than that they had any burning messages to convey. The messages, as a matter of fact, sometimes were mere inquiries concerning the answer to a sum, sometimes youthfully rough-shod comments upon the teacher; and when they were at all affectionate, the affection was either shame-facedly expressed or more frequently hidden under a thin pretense of mere chaffing. After school, one or other of the boys would often wait for Letty around a corner, where his fellows could not see him and jeer at him, and, protesting that the encounter was a chance one, walk out of his own way with her and as close to Letty's home as he might go without attracting the attention of Letty's mother and the smile that, from Letty's mother, he would have received as silent ridicule.

All of which, like the other girls, Letty enjoyed.

In the spring and during the summer the young people went for picnics into the woods that surrounded the town. The girls persuaded their

How to Obtain Back Numbers

Mr. Kauffman's sensational stories are to be the main feature of LESLIE'S for several months to come. Those wanting back numbers may obtain them as long as the limited supply lasts by forwarding ten cents in coin or stamps for each copy desired. Address—LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York.

The following stories have appeared:

"The Perils of White Slavery"	March 23rd
"The Girl That Wanted Ermine"	March 30th
"The Girl That Was Hungry"	April 27th
"The Girl That Wasn't Told"	May 11th
"The Girl That Studied Art."	May 25th
"The Girl That Was Romantic."	June 8th

mothers to assist them in preparing little lunches for these picnics, packing the lunches in baskets, and the boys carried the baskets. Then they walked, the picnickers, laughing and chaffing, to the woods and gathered flowers and ate luncheon and at last strolled homeward in the pine-scented twilight. They were unchaperoned; their elders would have considered the presence of a chaperon as an inherent reflection upon their children's character—as un-American—and the young people would have paid no attention to a chaperon had one been there.

If you have been brought up in a large city, you may not understand the parental attitude toward this particular matter; but if you have been brought up in a large city, you have, whether you recognized it or not, encountered a parental attitude that, allowing for the unessential differences of city life, is substantially the same. You have encountered parents who permit their children to go unchaperoned to "amusement parks," and if you do not know that amusement parks provide some "scenic railways" with sudden descents in them and other scenic railways with unexpected tunnels of long darkness—if you do not know that these parks furnish situations which, occurring quickly, abolish the necessity for the first slow steps toward contact, it would be worth your while to find out. If, however, you passed your youth in a small town, you will have seen just what I have so far described of Letty's town, and you will at least have heard of what I am about to tell you as happening to Letty.

The young people of Letty's town had always enjoyed themselves very much as Letty and her friends had been enjoying themselves. Nobody there would have dreamed of questioning the propriety of such things. There is nothing wrong in young affection; there is nothing wrong in picnics. Letty's parents had lived this same sort of life when they were in their youth. If, once in a long time, harm had befallen somebody—well, that was the fault of the individual somebody; their child was of different stuff. Besides, their later lives had been so busy that they had forgotten much.

* * * * *

Yet harm did befall Letty.

There was a picnic.

Somehow, as the boys and girls were strolling through the woods, looking for flowers that would not appear for at least a month, Letty and her boy companion were separated from the rest of the party.

"I'm sure there are some flowers over here in a little valley that I know about," said the boy. "We'll go there and get some, and then we'll come back with a lot and they won't have any."

He was one of the older boys, this George Stevens. He was in the high school and about to graduate and go to work as a clerk—not as a mere laborer—in the factory. He was nearly nineteen and his attention was flattering. There were girls among her friends who would envy Letty.

One of these girls saw the pair as they made their way in the general direction that George had indicated. She, too, was strolling alone with a boy—a boy in the class below Stevens.

"Hello!" she cried, laughing.

"Hello!" said Letty.

"Where you going?"

"Oh—for a walk."

The girl giggled.

"We're all to meet at the big oak at half-past four," said her companion.

"All right," answered George. "We'll be there."

But at half-past four o'clock they were not there. They were not there until long after five, and then some of the party had grown tired of waiting and started home. As they came up, empty-handed, from one direction, there approached from the opposite the girl and boy that had called to George and Letty when they were starting out.

"You're late, too," remarked the girl.

"Are we?" stammered Letty.

"Yes," George interjected. "We lost our way. What happened to you?"

The other boy grinned.

"So did we," he answered.

* * * * *

The incident passed as a joke. The other picnickers assumed that the two couples had been "spooning," as they called it. But Letty, though her vocabulary was limited, did not believe that this was the word for the actions of the other pair, and the other pair repaid, mentally, in kind. Each, as it happened, did the other an injustice.

An injustice that time; but other times—other picnics, walks after school, walks along the shadowy streets of the town by twilight and into the always near and always inviting countryside—followed. The inevitable—or what in the circumstances was inevitable—occurred, and there was secret fear and shame and repentance, all gradually subsiding before the slowly dawning realization of no observable evil consequences. And then Letty took other walks, not always with George, though with George oftener than with any other lad.

The observable evil consequences came, however, at last, as sooner or later, they seem generally sure to come. Letty began by hotly denying her terrors. Then she whispered them to George, and George, turning pale, supported her denial. But finally she convinced herself that denial was useless, because the terror was a fact.

Again she sought George, and when she had convinced him, he looked at her wide eyes, at the tears that streamed down her cheeks, at the twisted mouth and contorted face, at all the tokens of grief that left her so unlovely to his gaze.

"Well," he said, trembling a little, "I don't see what we're to do."

She drew back from him as from a fresh fear.

"You're goin'—aren't you goin' to get a job?"

"Not if this came out, I wouldn't get it; and if I did, it's not enough for two."

"But, George"—she had, after all, to face this new fear, and so she extended her arms to him—"George, I won't mind that. I won't mind how little it is."

Stevens's face flushed.

"You won't mind!" he echoed. "I like that! I guess you wouldn't mind! But I tell you I would. Everybody'd know!"

* * * * *

"They'll know, anyhow——"

"Not about me they won't. And I'm not so sure myself."

"Not sure?"

"No, I am not. There were other fellows; you needn't pretend there weren't."

"I don't pretend. I haven't lied. I wouldn't lie to you. But it was you that was first, and it was you——"

"And you think I'd want to marry a girl that had been so free? You think I'd want to marry her even if I'd been the only one? I wouldn't marry a bad woman!"

They were in a country lane. It was afternoon and the sun was hot. Letty put her hand to her head and swayed a little. She leaned against a tree.

"Come on!" commanded George. "Don't do that! Somebody might come along, and then what would they think?"

Always ready to his will, she staggered forward beside him, her frightened eyes on his tense face, his own angry eyes on the dusty road directly ahead.

"It don't matter what they think," she dully muttered. "They're soon sure to know."

"Not about me," said George again. His mind revolted. He had not intended this and he did not understand why he should suffer for what he had not meant to do. "Know about it?" he went on. "I tell you, I don't know about it myself."

(Continued on page 712.)

Exploring Air Lanes

By HARRIET QUIMBY

EDITOR'S NOTE:—Miss Quimby, the dramatic critic of *Leslie's Weekly* and editor of its *Woman's Page*, is the first woman to manipulate a monoplane. Two years ago she became interested in the flight of buzzards and she wrote an article suggesting that the aeroplane, to be successful, must be devised in imitation of a buzzard's wings and tail. She has been making a careful study of aviation and is giving the result of her interesting experience in the air exclusively in *Leslie's Weekly*.



WIND BLOWING SIXTY-TWO MILES AN HOUR IN NEW ORLEANS, DEC. 29, 1910.
The official record reported wind thirty-five miles an hour when John B. Moisant took his fifty horse-power monoplane up in it. He was caught in the wind storm and at times his machine stood absolutely still in its attempt to advance in the teeth of the gale. He remained aloft twenty-six minutes twenty-two seconds and descended safely.

THE twentieth-century problem is how to conquer the air. The success of the aeroplane as a practical vehicle depends on how thoroughly this is done. As the navigator of the water must know its currents, its eddies, its obstacles and obstructions, so the aeronaut and the aviator must know the currents of the air and how to meet them. The navigator of the water can see by ripples ahead or by the foaming of the surf the dangers that confront him. The navigator of the air has no warning signal whatever. He must be prepared for instant action, and this preparation is the one essential for him who would conquer the air. He must be guided largely by intuition, helped out by quickness of eye and ear and all the sensibilities. The successful aviator is the one who not only has the daring to do the risky things, but he who has intuition, knowledge and skill to meet the waves and whirlpools and even so-called air rocks which confront him without losing his head. The reader may smile at a thought that the currents of the air, erratic as they are, can be overcome. To be sure, it has not yet been found possible to chart the air as our watercourses are charted or to establish aerial lighthouses and bell buoys, for the air conditions are constantly changing; but there are methods



ROLAND B. GARROS FLYING IN MEXICO.
The plucky little air man, now competing in racing contests abroad, flying over Chapultepec Castle, the home of former President Diaz in Mexico City. The roof of the castle is over 11,000 feet above sea level.

the velocity of the wind and the man gives a signal to those below and is hauled down. This instrument, besides recording the velocity of the air currents, records also barometric pressure, air temperature and relative humidity.

It is only a few years ago that the aviator considered it impossible to fly in anything stronger than a ten-mile wind. It is said that Glenn Curtiss, only a year or so ago, gauged his air safety by means of cigar smoke. As told by one of the participants in the wind-determining contests at



RENE SIMON FLYING OVER THE FIELD ARTILLERY AT SAN ANTONIO.
As a part of the entertainment the artillery fired full service loads, except for the shells, into the air. The currents caused by the firing almost capsized the aviator.

by which, to a certain extent, the currents of the air can be ascertained and the aviator given an inkling of what is going on several thousand feet above him before he leaves terra firma.

Scientists, at the meteorological observatories, judge air conditions by sending up a registration or sounding balloon to which a meteograph is attached. Up to the height of four miles kites are generally employed to give detailed data. The photograph of the kite bearing a man illustrates a common method of ascertaining the velocity of the wind for aviators. A man bearing the registering instrument is seated in a bos'n's chair, which is simply a board put across a rope, like a swing seat, and is carried aloft by the kite. After reaching the desired altitude, the meteograph registers



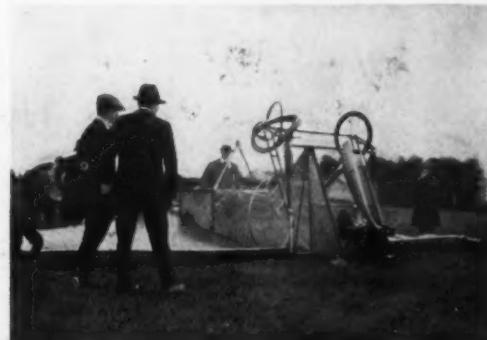
JOHN B. FRISBIE IN HIS MAN-CARRYING KITE.
Taking up an anemometer to measure the wind's strength.



AVIATOR FLYING IN 35-MILE-AN-HOUR WIND.
Gliding over an air mountain corresponding to the earth mountain.

the hangars, it was done like this: Not being a smoker, Mr. Curtiss would distribute a number of cigars famous for the heavy black smoke they would produce when lighted. A smoker would light one of these cigars and, holding his head far back, blow the smoke straight into the air. If the smoke rose in a straight line, it was considered good flying weather; if not, the sport was delayed. At the present time one will often see an aviator pull a handkerchief from his pocket and, holding it at arm's length in the air, judge the velocity of the wind by the fluttering of the square of linen.

Although air navigation is no longer a new thing, the most experienced of air men are still far from being masters of the wind. Aeronauts and aviators are constantly meeting new experiences in that mysterious realm which old-fashioned persons are still inclined to believe belongs solely to the birds. They have not only the unseen but nevertheless terrifying whirlpools and unsuspected spaces of rarefied air to look out for, but they must also be ready to meet sudden and discomforting changes of temperature. Roland B. Garros, before his departure for Europe, told me that, during the aviation meet in Mexico City last March, the most disagreeable experience he encountered during his series of high-altitude flights was that



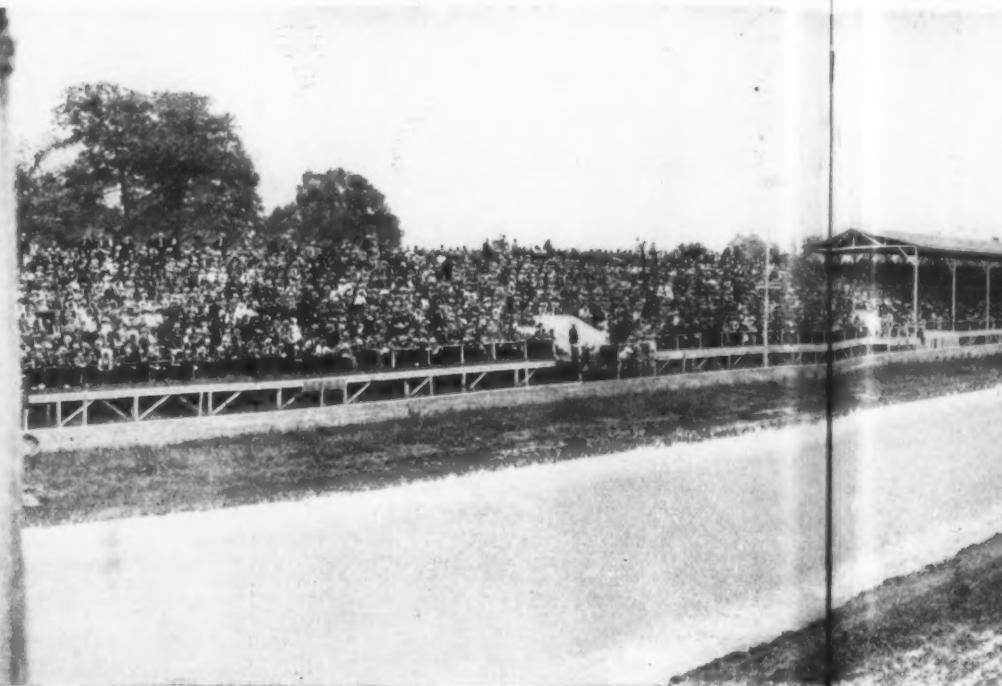
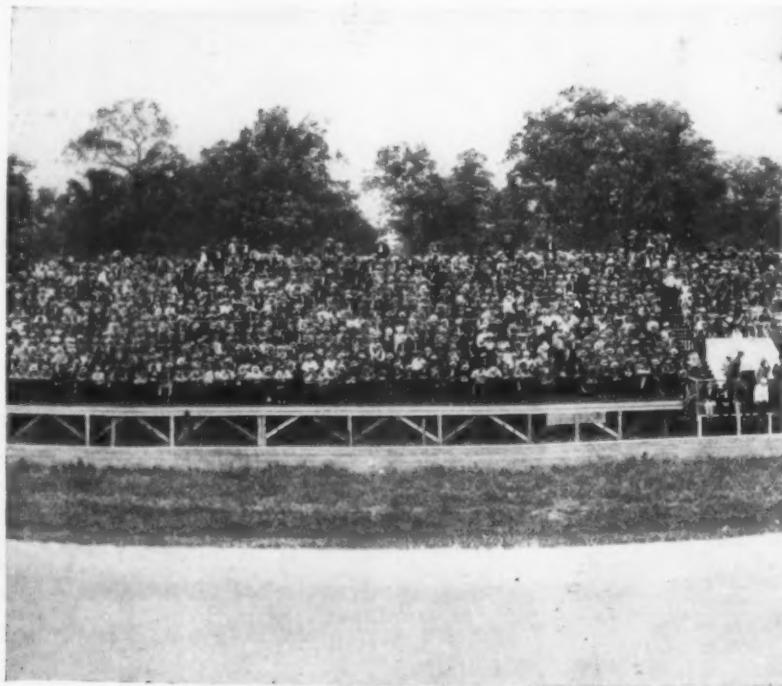
THE WRECK OF JOHN B. MOISANT'S MACHINE AT BELMONT PARK.

The machine was taken from its hangar in a forty-mile wind. Before the seven mechanicians holding the aeroplane down could face it toward the wind, the machine was wrested out of their hands, lifted on the wind, turned over several times and wrecked.

of having his carburetor freeze when he was 12,411 feet above sea level. This height was 4,550 feet above the aerodrome from which he started and he made the distance in forty-six minutes. On the ground the temperature was sixty-eight degrees Fahrenheit. Mr. Garros said that he found it very cold in the upper air lanes and that, even had his carburetor not frozen, it would have been impossible for him to remain aloft much longer, because of the intense cold and the sudden change. "Because of the rarefied condition of the air at high altitudes, the engines with which aeroplanes are propelled lose a great deal of their power," continued Mr. Garros. "Let me tell you something that happened to John Moisant, at Memphis, on December 6th, 1910. The temperature on the ground at the time he went up was twenty-four degrees above zero, Fahrenheit. After he had reached an altitude of six thousand feet with a fifty-horse-power motor, he lost about thirty per cent. of its power. Climbing steadily to a height of about nine thousand feet—he was trying to break the world's altitude record at the time—he found that at this height of nine thousand feet his fifty-horse-power motor was delivering only about twenty-five-horse-power and that the temperature had very seriously affected the working power of his engine." The highest altitude attained by man (34,400 feet) was reached by Professor Bereson, a German balloonist, on July 31st, 1901.

(Continued on page 715.)

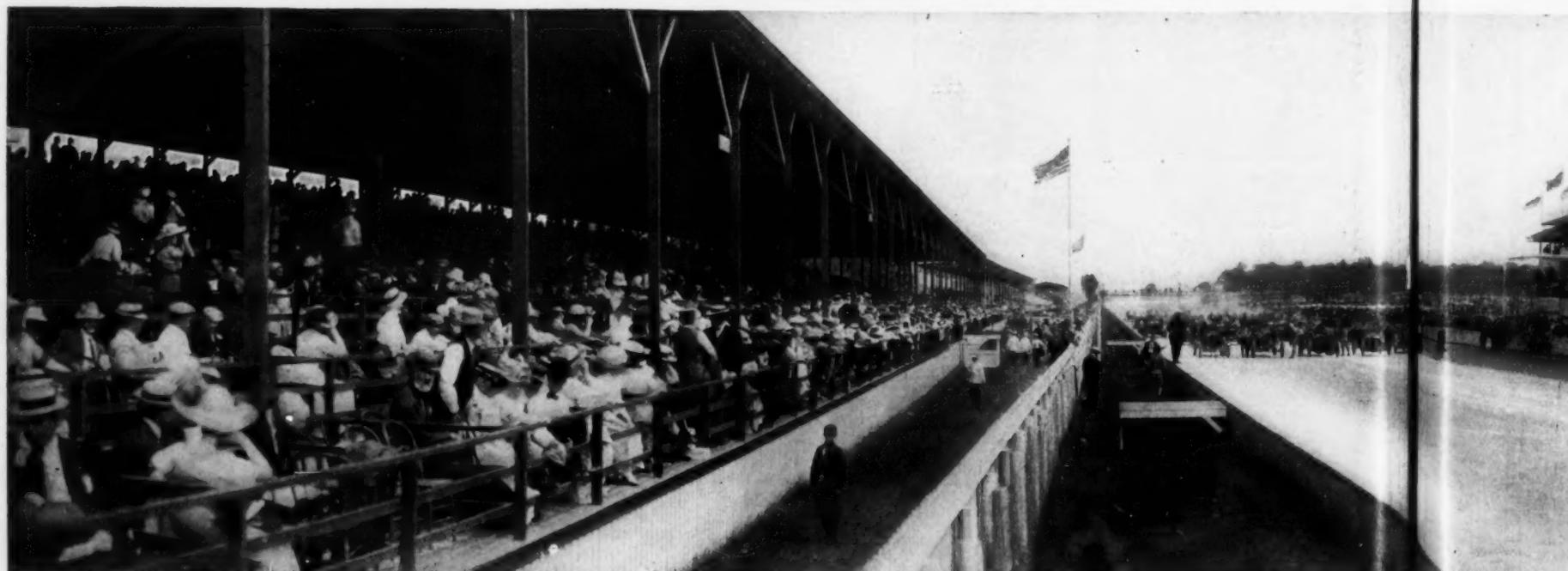
Three Striking Panoramas of the Indianapolis Race



THE RACE IN PROGRESS; THE WINNER, RAY HARROUN, IN A MARMON, DID THE 50 MILES AT THE RATE OF 100.44 MILES AN HOUR.



GENERAL VIEW OF THE GREAT SPEEDWAY FROM THE OBSERVATION TOWER; MORE THAN 100,000 SPECTATORS WERE ON THE GROUND AND IN THE CARS.



READY FOR THE START; FORTY CARS WERE ENTERED AND THE PRIZES OFFERED TOTALLED \$100,000.

IE'S WEEKLY

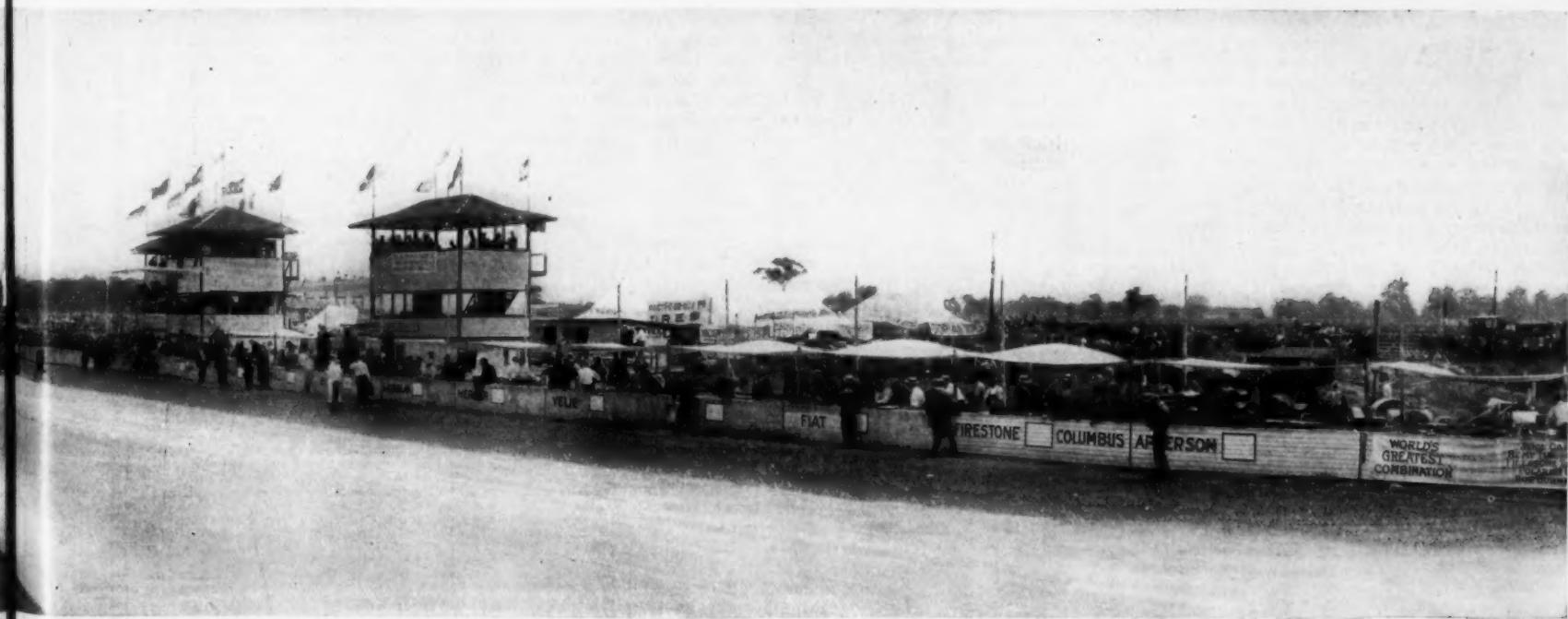
the Indianapolis 500-Mile Auto Race



DID THE 50 MILES AT THE AMAZING AVERAGE SPEED OF OVER SEVENTY-THREE MILES PER HOUR.



TION TOW; MORE THAN 80,000 SPECTATORS WITNESSED THE RECORD-BREAKING CONTEST.



D AND THE PRIZES OFFERED AGGREGATED \$40,000. THE RACE WAS RUN MAY 30.

PHOTOS BY CHAS. F. BRETMAN

Down Washington Way

How Our Sweltering Law-makers Are Wiling Away the Busy Hours

By ROBERT D. HEINL, Washington Correspondent for Leslie's Weekly

WASHINGTON, June 10th, 1911.

NOT LEAST among the interesting features of the extra session of Congress is the incongruous and inconsistent position taken by the insurgent Republican Senators, and the feeling is prevalent and is spreading that they are playing selfish personal politics and are not dominated by any high sense of duty. In view of the bitterness in which they demanded tariff revision during the last two years, their opposition now to the reciprocity treaty smacks of insincerity. It is at the present time thought that they are laying their lines for the control of the next national convention and are willing to sacrifice the public interest, if need be, to accomplish their ends.

ANYTHING TO HURT TAFT. The animosity of the insurgents toward the President is patent. A slogan which has been attributed to them, "Anything to hurt Taft," appears to be rightly named. To this attitude is generally ascribed their amazing opposition to the reciprocity treaty. That they oppose the treaty merely because the President favors it is the general belief. On various propositions, such as the popular election of Senators, on which they have previously taken the so-called "advanced" position, they have been hedging in the most glaring manner. They are standing for nothing during this session but opposition to things desired by the administration. They are attempting to baffle the public mind as to their selfish ambitions by much oratorical bombardment of Lorimer. The administration, the Republican regulars and the Democrats have all shown a disposition to tote fairly and deal squarely with them, but they will have nothing of it. And now the Democrats have lost faith in the honesty of their pretensions and frankly say so.

JEALOUSY AMONG THE INSURGENTS. The indications are that within a few months the insurgents will be violently quarrelling among themselves. The passing of Senator Dolliver is more noticeable every day. During his leadership there was something like cohesion and consistency, but since his death his followers have been seeking personal glory, each in his own separate way. Senator La Follette is assuming to deserve the insurgent support for the presidency, but Senator Cummins has similar ambitions and Senator Bourne has his dreams; and this undercurrent of jealousy, out of which the insurgency of most of them was born, will probably be the rock on which they will split. In the meanwhile the best supporters of the President on the Finance Committee, which has the reciprocity treaty hearings before it, are such regulars as Senator Penrose and most of the Democrats. Senator La Follette, the insurgent member, is simply playing bull in the china shop—opposing reciprocity while pretending to still cling to the ideas he advocated two years ago. The vital part of the situation is that it is generally understood and that the insurgents are rapidly being discredited.

USELESS NAVY YARDS. The Secretary of the Navy, George von L. Meyer, asserts that

one of the chief causes of great expenditures in the navy is the excessive number of navy yards on the Atlantic coast and the Gulf of Mexico. Secretary Meyer does not mince words. He declares the conditions have been brought about in many instances from a desire on the part of congressmen to have navy yards located in their States. He asserts, further, that there are nine unnecessary yards on the Atlantic coast.

"New Orleans for that purpose is badly located." Secretary Meyer is most emphatic in these statements. "Its position one hundred miles up the river is such that, in time of war or threatened war, no large vessel should be sent there, on account of the danger of the passes being blocked. The yard at Port Royal is absolutely useless. It has a dock which was built at a cost of \$500,000. It cannot be approached by a battleship. New London, which is nothing more than a coaling station, and San Juan and Culebra are all unnecessary; while Cavite, at Manila, of as little value, has cost the government, since 1898, \$11,000,000. The principal Eastern yards are located at Portsmouth, Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk, and it might be well to include Charleston. It has been sometimes stated that not more than three of these well-equipped navy yards are actually necessary, preserving, however, all the large docks for government purposes."

Secretary Meyer points out, when the Panama Canal opens and the fleet spends probably an equal amount of time in each ocean, that even fewer Atlantic yards will be needed.

MARKING TIME. Representative Richard Bartholdt, of Missouri, voices popular sentiment here when he says that the people of the United States have grown tired of this session of Congress. He has been West among his people. The business men, the workingmen, the clerk, the wage-earner in every walk of life, he declares, demand a let up. "President Taft called this special session for a special purpose—to pass a reciprocity law," Representative Bartholdt goes on. "There was no request or suggestion by the President for tariff tinkering or a talking over of Democratic pledges. It is up to a Democratic House and a Republican Senate to get through with reciprocity and adjourn. Were it not for the suspense caused wholly by this long-drawn-out session of Congress, there would be plenty of prosperity and an era of activity in every line of business. The crops promise well and the money is waiting for them and their transportation. All that stands in the way of a wonderful revival in trade conditions are the suspense and waiting due to the presence of Congress in Washington. We will recuperate quickly enough in all lines if we do not have to look at the Washington date lines the first thing each morning for fear that Congress has given the industrial and commercial interests of the country another setback or at least something to worry about."

WOULD IT BE MCKINLEY? The last word from Illinois is that Representative William B. McKinley is slated to be the next United States Senator from that State. Should Senator Lorimer resign or be deposed, there might be a vacancy soon. Senator Cullom, the venerable Uncle Shelby, has less than two years until the expiration of his present term. He has been in the Senate continuously since March 4th, 1883, and, next to Senator Frye, of Maine, has to his credit the longest continuous service of any member of that body. A consensus of opinion appears to be that Representative McKinley is the only man on whom all political factions could compromise or combine. Anybody Governor Deneen might appoint to fill an unexpired term would, of course, carry much prestige with the State Legislature in the race for permanent occupancy. It goes without saying, our informant vouchesafes, if there is protracted balloting, Mr. McKinley would be the man. He is performing conspicuous and valuable work as chairman of the Republican congressional committee. His present service in the House began in 1905. There is not a more popular or better respected member. Mr. McKinley's friends seem to be without number. He is a successful man of affairs, holding large traction interests in the middle West, and recently President Taft was his guest on an extended trolley trip through that region.

MEXICO'S PROVISIONAL PRESIDENT. A satisfactory note to Americans in the settlement of the Mexican situation is the appointment of his Excellency, Señor Don Francisco L. de la Barra, Provisional President of the republic. Señor de la Barra is an intimate friend of Mr. Taft and Secretary Knox. Until a short time before the latest new high honor was bestowed upon him, he was the ambassador from his country to the United States. His services in that capacity were of such a distinguished character as to recommend him alike to the highest officials at the national capital and to his colleagues in the diplomatic corps. In an article which he wrote for LESLIE'S several months ago, "Has Mexico Been Unjustly Attacked?" the new President discussed in a sane and able manner many questions which confronted his country. Any one who followed his reasoning and facts in that manuscript or has an intimate knowledge of Señor de la Barra's achievements must realize that he has been properly chosen as the man to reconstruct Mexico.

CONGRESSIONAL LEGALIZED GRAFT. The general public does not have the slightest conception of the enormous amount of public money expended in the sending out of seed, cook books, farmers' bulletins, departmental publications and the like. Nor is it generally understood how great has grown the evil of the franking system. This petty legalized graft is made to serve a selfish end by many members of Congress, especially in the

lower House, where the members are forced to keep in more intimate contact with constituents. There is one member of Congress, for instance, who makes it a rule to send out from five hundred to one thousand publications, books and so forth, every week, with a letter of fulsome flattery. He carefully scans the papers of his district and if he notices that John Smith has married Nellie Jones, the next mail takes a cook book to the new Mrs. Smith, with a congratulatory letter from the congressman. If he finds that Sam Brown has been to Black's Crossing with honey to sell, out goes a publication on bees to Sam, with a letter. Thousands of these publications are never read, but some of the congressmen figure that a constituent will be tickled to get something from the man at Washington, and so the government pays the freight of this man's campaigning.

OUR FLEETS TO BE SELF-SUSTAINING. The policy of the future in the United States navy is for the fleet to maintain itself and make its own repairs, as far as possible, going to the navy yard only for such alterations as cannot be made at sea. The Navy Department has no intention of seeking any more land to add to the Brooklyn Navy Yard. The sending of ships to the yards in rotation for repairs, instead of in large numbers as heretofore, makes such extensions still more unnecessary. The new policy has already decreased navy-yard work and it is expected to decrease it still more.

"INELUCTABLE LOGIC." Noah Webster was somewhat of a cut-up in his

day, when it came to putting across classy dictionary words; but if he happened to be a member of the United States Supreme Court serving with Justice Holmes there might be competition worthy of notice. A minority opinion delivered in a case, justifying certain acts of cut-rate druggists, could be cited as one of these occasions. Justice Hughes had handed down the opinion of the court and Justice Holmes voiced his protesting convictions. Just before he closed, he declared that what he had said was "ineluctable logic." There are not many libraries larger than the Congressional, in Washington, but if there was an authority there who defined the above quantity nobody seems to be aware of the fact. "Ineluctable logic," according to Gus J. Karger, one of the capital's most famous newspaper correspondents is a logic that one cannot struggle out of, an unescapable logic, so to speak.

JEFF'S NEW SHOES. Associates of Senator Jeff Davis at the capital are wondering what his folks would say, back in the hills of Arkansas, if they learned that he was wearing high-life patent-leather shoes every day now. He used to adorn himself with the plutocratic luxuries only on Sundays. There was some scandal not long ago when his constituents got wind of the fact that he had gone to the White House in a taxicab. It is said that Jeff explained this by saying that riding in such a vehicle in Washington was the same as paying a quarter to be toted from the depot in a hotel hack to a main street in his home. He was also perturbed at a report that Senator Depew intended notifying his people in Arkansas that Jeff was appearing at diplomatic functions in knee breeches, buckles and a pompadour wig. It must be admitted that the latter assertions pale in the light of his donning patent-leather shoes for ordinary day wear. A statesman cannot be too careful about such things.

GEOGRAPHICAL CORRECTIONS. There were several amusing passages in the reciprocity hearings before the Senate Finance Committee. One which brought forth considerable merriment was this:

Mr. T. B. Collins, editor of the Northwestern *Agriculturist*.—And I have only to cite the fact, and we blush to say it, that in the official message of our worthy President he displays a lack of touch with agriculture in the Northwest by speaking of the Province of Assiniboina, a region three times as large as his own State, but a province which does not exist, which never has existed, and which ceased even to be a territory in 1905; and if his information and statistics are no more up to date than his knowledge of geography, it is time we were checking up that information. (Laughter and applause.)

Mr. Collins. (Continuing.)—Further than that, the worthy Senator from Indiana, taking his cue from that misformation, talked about the Province of Assiniboina and tells us that in Minnesota we will be benefited because the Province of Assiniboina, with its great plains, will produce cattle which must be finished on Minnesota corn.

Senator Bailey.—Senator Beveridge, the former Senator.

Mr. Collins.—The former Senator, I should have said. Senator Beveridge has made himself the laughing-stock of every farmer in the Northwest. (Applause.) He talks about finishing prairie cattle on corn. Why, he does not know that such cattle fattened upon buffalo grass would not eat corn if you gave it to them in a golden bin. (Laughter.) They have now no use for corn.

Senator Smoot.—The best cattle shipped out of Canada come right off the grass.

Mr. Collins.—Why, of course they do.

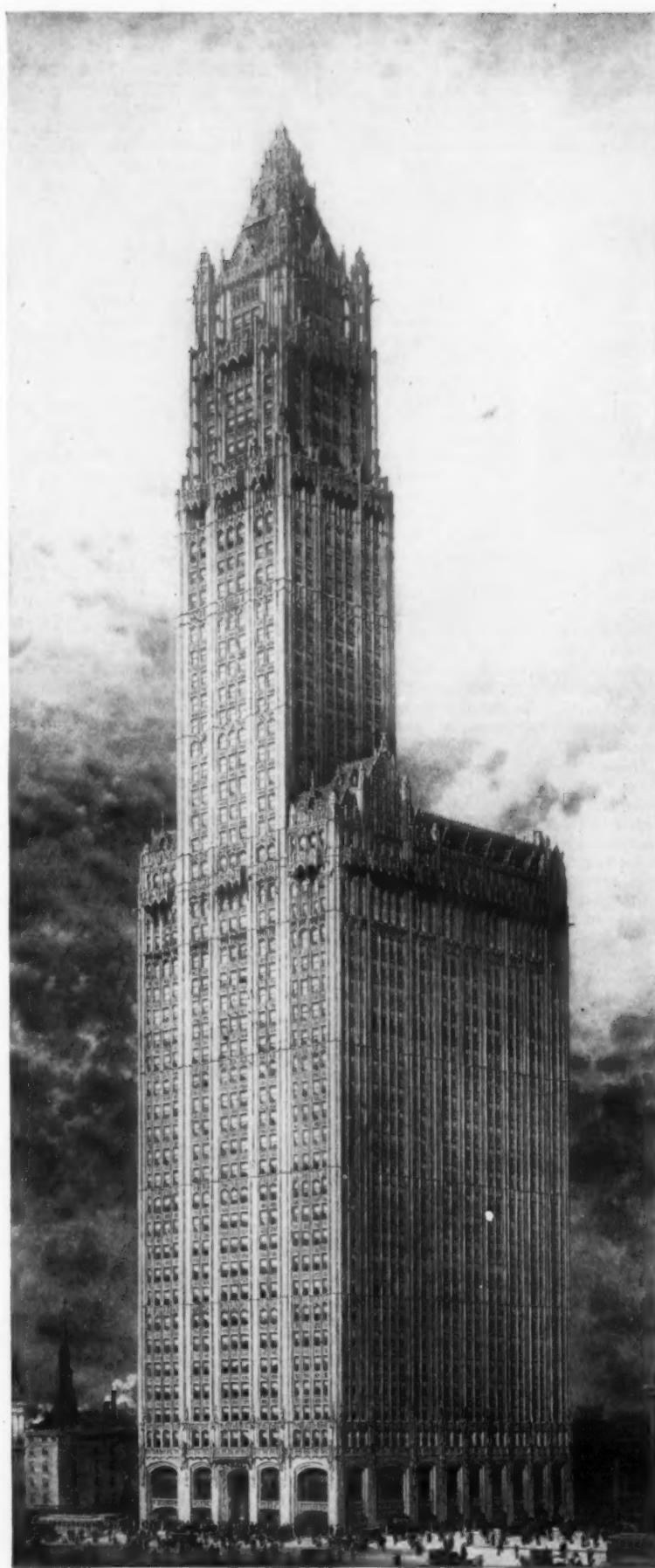
The La

Work has begun on Park Place, No. 1. The great tower, main building is 100 feet high and south and north wings contain 1,000,000 cubic feet of solid rock from nineteen feet in diameter.

The construction contained stairways, self-contained stairs, outside fireproof stairs. These self-contained fireproof walls have a roof as well as fireproof. The building contains elevators and fire glass doors.

The first story on Broadway, Park Place, contains attractive shops which may be later determined. The safety deposit of a

The contract is expected to be com-



The Largest Building in the World.

Work has been begun on the Woolworth building on Broadway from Barclay Street to Park Place, New York City. This immense structure will have fifty-five stories and the great tower, 86 by 84 feet square, will rise to 750 feet above the sidewalk. The main building is to be twenty-nine stories high with two stories in the gables on the north and south front. Provision has been made for thirty-four elevators. The cubical contents of the building exceed 13,200,000 cubic feet. The caissons are bedded in solid rock from 110 to 130 feet below the sidewalk level. Some of the caissons are nineteen feet in diameter. Cass Gilbert is the architect.

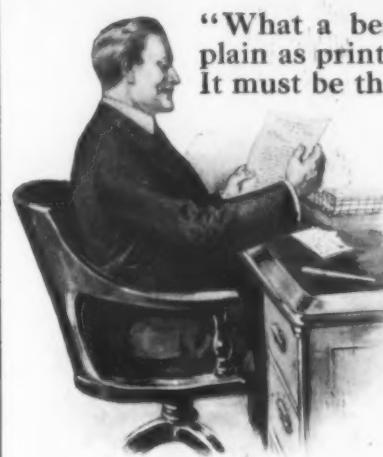
The construction of the building is absolutely fireproof throughout. Four self-contained stairways are provided from the roof to the level of the street. Duplicate self-contained stairways are provided in the tower, in addition to which there is an outside fireproof stairway in the court accessible from the corridors of each wing. These self-contained stairs are entirely separated from the corridors and office spaces by fireproof walls and by wire glass doors. This would make the stairways smoke proof as well as fireproof so that in the remote chance of a local fire in any part of the building causing smoke, the stairways would be entirely free from it. The elevators are likewise self-contained, being separated from the corridors by iron and wire glass doors.

The first story or street floor is designed for stores and an arcade with openings on Broadway, Park Place and Barclay Street. This arcade will contain a large number of attractive shops, being with fronts entirely plate glass or available for open fronts as may be later determined. The banking floor or mezzanine story on the Park Place side will be occupied by the Irving National Bank. The basement will contain a safety deposit of ample dimensions and giving first class facilities.

The contract for the foundation work was let last November and the building is expected to be completed by the autumn of 1912.

In answering advertisements please mention "Leslie's Weekly".

It's Printype!



"What a beautiful typewritten letter—as plain as print—as easy to read as a primer! It must be the new Oliver PRINTYPE! I wish all our correspondents used The Printype Oliver Typewriter!"

—A composite quotation from ten thousand business and professional men on being introduced to Printype.

All eyes are watching Printype. Its attraction is irresistible. Its beauty and grace, in a typewritten letter, are alluring, attention-compelling. Although absolutely new to typewriting, its counterpart—Book Type—has been used on all the world's presses since the printing art had its inception. It is the Oliver

idea of perfect typography applied to typewriter uses.

We had brought the machine to its maximum of efficiency. We had added, one by one, a score of great innovations. There remained but one point where it did not excel its several excellent rivals—and that was *the type itself*.

Then came the inspiration which meant *a revolution in typewriter type*. We would design and produce a new typewriter type face, conforming to the type used in newspapers, magazines and books.

We did! It's here! It's PRINTYPE!

Printype is not an experiment. It is, in all essentials, the type that meets your eye when you read your morning paper, your magazine or your favorite novel. Now that Printype is an accomplished fact, the thought occurs to thousands, why didn't typewriter manufacturers think of it years ago? The same question was asked by other thousands when, over ten years ago, we introduced *visible writing*.

Printype

OLIVER

Typewriter

The Standard Visible Writer

A Long Step in Advance

The change from the old-style thin outline letters known as Pica Type, universally used up to now on all standard typewriters, to the new, beautiful, readable Printype, is one of vast significance. It means relief from the harmful effect on eyesight of the "outline" typewriter type. For Printype is as easy to read as a child's primer.

It means less liability of mis-reading, due to blurring of outline letters, whose sameness frequently makes the words run together. Printype letters are *shaded*, just as Book Type is shaded.

It means less danger of costly errors, due to confusing the numerals. No possible chance of mistaking 3 for 8 or 5 for 3—each figure is distinct. It means a degree of typographic beauty never before known in typewriting. And now, because of its *newness*, it has the enhanced charm of *novelty*.

Printype Now Famous

The reception of Printype by the business public has been most enthusiastic. We withheld any formal announcement until the machine had been on the market for one year. Personal demonstrations were its only advertising. The resulting sales were stupendous. Printype letters soon began to appear among commonplace old-style correspondence. Wherever received, these mysterious, distinctive, beautiful letters awakened immediate interest. Business men began asking each other, "*What's that new kind of typewriter that writes like* print?" Thus the fame of Printype grows as its beauty and utility dawn on the business world.

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The manifold merits of Printype are a constant source of surprise. Printype is restful to eyesight. It delivers its message in the most easily readable form.

The constant reading of thin outline letter typewriting plays havoc with the eyes. It sends thousands to oculists and opticians.

A comparative test of Printype and ordinary typewriting will win you to the type that reads like print.

We Have Not Raised Our Price

We do not ask a premium for The Printype Oliver Typewriter. We have declared a big dividend in favor of typewriter users by supplying this wonderful type, when desired, on the new model Oliver Typewriter. Our price is \$100, the same as our regular model with Pica Typewriter Type.

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You can buy the new Printype Oliver Typewriter on the famous "17-Cents-a-Day" Purchase Plan. A small first payment brings the machine. Then save 17 cents a day and pay monthly. You can turn in any make of typewriter on your first payment. If the "Penny Plan" interests you, ask for details.

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THE OLIVER TYPEWRITER COMPANY
747 Oliver Typewriter Building, Chicago



(119)

Down Washington Way

How Our Sweltering Law-makers Are Wiling Away the Busy Hours

By ROBERT D. HEINL, Washington Correspondent for Leslie's Weekly

WASHINGTON, June 10th, 1911.

NOT LEAST among the interesting features of the extra session of Congress is the incongruous and inconsistent position taken by the insurgent Republican Senators, and the feeling is prevalent and is spreading that they are playing selfish personal politics and are not dominated by any high sense of duty. In view of the bitterness in which they demanded tariff revision during the last two years, their opposition now to the reciprocity treaty smacks of insincerity. It is at the present time thought that they are laying their lines for the control of the next national convention and are willing to sacrifice the public interest, if need be, to accomplish their ends.

ANYTHING TO HURT TAFT. The animosity of the insurgents toward the President is patent. A slogan which has been attributed to them, "Anything to hurt Taft," appears to be rightly named. To this attitude is generally ascribed their amazing opposition to the reciprocity treaty. That they oppose the treaty merely because the President favors it is the general belief. On various propositions, such as the popular election of Senators, on which they have previously taken the so-called "advanced" position, they have been hedging in the most glaring manner. They are standing for nothing during this session but opposition to things desired by the administration. They are attempting to baffle the public mind as to their selfish ambitions by much oratorical bombardment of Lorimer. The administration, the Republican regulars and the Democrats have all shown a disposition to tote fairly and deal squarely with them, but they will have nothing of it. And now the Democrats have lost faith in the honesty of their pretensions and frankly say so.

JEALOUSY AMONG THE INSURGENTS. The indications are that within a few months the insurgents will be violently quarrelling among themselves. The passing of Senator Dolliver is more noticeable every day. During his leadership there was something like cohesion and consistency, but since his death his followers have been seeking personal glory, each in his own separate way. Senator La Follette is assuming to deserve the insurgent support for the presidency, but Senator Cummins has similar ambitions and Senator Bourne has his dreams; and this undercurrent of jealousy, out of which the insurgency of most of them was born, will probably be the rock on which they will split. In the meanwhile the best supporters of the President on the Finance Committee, which has the reciprocity treaty hearings before it, are such regulars as Senator Penrose and most of the Democrats. Senator La Follette, the insurgent member, is simply playing bull in the china shop—opposing reciprocity while pretending to still cling to the ideas he advocated two years ago. The vital part of the situation is that it is generally understood and that the insurgents are rapidly being discredited.

USELESS NAVY YARDS. The Secretary of the Navy, George von L. Meyer, asserts that

one of the chief causes of great expenditures in the navy is the excessive number of navy yards on the Atlantic coast and the Gulf of Mexico. Secretary Meyer does not mince words. He declares the conditions have been brought about in many instances from a desire on the part of congressmen to have navy yards located in their States. He asserts, further, that there are nine unnecessary yards on the Atlantic coast.

"New Orleans for that purpose is badly located." Secretary Meyer is most emphatic in these statements. "Its position one hundred miles up the river is such that, in time of war or threatened war, no large vessel should be sent there, on account of the danger of the passes being blocked. The yard at Port Royal is absolutely useless. It has a dock which was built at a cost of \$500,000. It cannot be approached by a battleship. New London, which is nothing more than a coaling station, and San Juan and Culebra are all unnecessary; while Cavite, at Manila, of as little value, has cost the government, since 1898, \$11,000,000. The principal Eastern yards are located at Portsmouth, Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk, and it might be well to include Charleston. It has been sometimes stated that not more than three of these well-equipped navy yards are actually necessary, preserving, however, all the large docks for government purposes."

Secretary Meyer points out, when the Panama Canal opens and the fleet spends probably an equal amount of time in each ocean, that even fewer Atlantic yards will be needed.

MARKING TIME. Representative Richard Bartholdt, of Missouri, voices popular sentiment here when he says that the people of the United States have grown tired of this session of Congress. He has been West among his people. The business men, the workingmen, the clerk, the wage-earner in every walk of life, he declares, demand a let up. "President Taft called this special session for a special purpose—to pass a reciprocity law," Representative Bartholdt goes on. "There was no request or suggestion by the President for tariff tinkering or a talking over of Democratic pledges. It is up to a Democratic House and a Republican Senate to get through with reciprocity and adjourn. Were it not for the suspense caused wholly by this long-drawn-out session of Congress, there would be plenty of prosperity and an era of activity in every line of business. The crops promise well and the money is waiting for them and their transportation. All that stands in the way of a wonderful revival in trade conditions are the suspense and waiting due to the presence of Congress in Washington. We will recuperate quickly enough in all lines if we do not have to look at the Washington date lines the first thing each morning for fear that Congress has given the industrial and commercial interests of the country another setback or at least something to worry about."

WOULD IT BE MCKINLEY? The last word from Illinois is that Representative William B. McKinley is slated to be the next United States Senator from that State. Should Senator Lorimer resign or be deposed, there might be a vacancy soon. Senator Cullom, the venerable Uncle Shelby, has less than two years until the expiration of his present term. He has been in the Senate continuously since March 4th, 1883, and, next to Senator Frye, of Maine, has to his credit the longest continuous service of any member of that body. A consensus of opinion appears to be that Representative McKinley is the only man on whom all political factions could compromise or combine. Anybody Governor Deneen might appoint to fill an unexpired term would, of course, carry much prestige with the State Legislature in the race for permanent occupancy. It goes without saying, our informant vouchsafes, if there is protracted balloting, Mr. McKinley would be the man. He is performing conspicuous and valuable work as chairman of the Republican congressional committee. His present service in the House began in 1905. There is not a more popular or better respected member. Mr. McKinley's friends seem to be without number. He is a successful man of affairs, holding large traction interests in the middle West, and recently President Taft was his guest on an extended trolley trip through that region.

MEXICO'S PROVISIONAL PRESIDENT. A satisfactory note to Americans in the settlement of the Mexican situation is the appointment of his Excellency, Señor Don Francisco L. de la Barra, Provisional President of the republic. Señor de la Barra is an intimate friend of Mr. Taft and Secretary Knox. Until a short time before the latest new high honor was bestowed upon him, he was the ambassador from his country to the United States. His services in that capacity were of such a distinguished character as to recommend him alike to the highest officials at the national capital and to his colleagues in the diplomatic corps. In an article which he wrote for LESLIE'S several months ago, "Has Mexico Been Unjustly Attacked?" the new President discussed in a sane and able manner many questions which confronted his country. Any one who followed his reasoning and facts in that manuscript or has an intimate knowledge of Señor de la Barra's achievements must realize that he has been properly chosen as the man to reconstruct Mexico.

CONGRESSIONAL LEGALIZED GRAFT. The general public does not have the slightest conception of the enormous amount of public money expended in the sending out of seed, cook books, farmers' bulletins, departmental publications and the like. Nor is it generally understood how great has grown the evil of the franking system. This petty legalized graft is made to serve a selfish end by many members of Congress, especially in the

lower House, where the members are forced to keep in more intimate contact with constituents. There is one member of Congress, for instance, who makes it a rule to send out from five hundred to one thousand publications, books and so forth, every week, with a letter of fulsome flattery. He carefully scans the papers of his district and if he notices that John Smith has married Nellie Jones, the next mail takes a cook book to the new Mrs. Smith, with a congratulatory letter from the congressman. If he finds that Sam Brown has been to Black's Crossing with honey to sell, out goes a publication on bees to Sam, with a letter. Thousands of these publications are never read, but some of the congressmen figure that a constituent will be tickled to get something from the man at Washington, and so the government pays the freight of this man's campaigning.

OUR FLEETS TO BE SELF-SUSTAINING. The policy of the future in the United States navy is for the fleet to maintain itself and make its own repairs, as far as possible, going to the navy yard only for such alterations as cannot be made at sea. The Navy Department has no intention of seeking any more land to add to the Brooklyn Navy Yard. The sending of ships to the yards in rotation for repairs, instead of in large numbers as heretofore, makes such extensions still more unnecessary. The new policy has already decreased navy-yard work and it is expected to decrease it still more.

"INELUCTABLE LOGIC." Noah Webster was somewhat of a cut-up in his day, when it came to putting across classy dictionary words; but if he happened to be a member of the United States Supreme Court serving with Justice Holmes there might be competition worthy of notice. A minority opinion delivered in a case, justifying certain acts of cut-rate druggists, could be cited as one of these occasions. Justice Hughes had handed down the opinion of the court and Justice Holmes voiced his protesting convictions. Just before he closed, he declared that what he had said was "ineluctable logic." There are not many libraries larger than the Congressional, in Washington, but if there was an authority there who defined the above quantity nobody seems to be aware of the fact. "Ineluctable logic," according to Gus J. Karger, one of the capital's most famous newspaper correspondents is a logic that one cannot struggle out of, an unescapable logic, so to speak.

JEFF'S NEW SHOES. Associates of Senator Jeff Davis at the capital are wondering what his folks would say, back in the hills of Arkansas, if they learned that he was wearing high-life patent-leather shoes every day now. He used to adorn himself with the plutocratic luxuries only on Sundays. There was some scandal not long ago when his constituents got wind of the fact that he had gone to the White House in a taxicab. It is said that Jeff explained this by saying that riding in such a vehicle in Washington was the same as paying a quarter to be toted from the depot in a hotel hack to a main street in his home. He was also perturbed at a report that Senator Depew intended notifying his people in Arkansas that Jeff was appearing at diplomatic functions in knee breeches, buckles and a pompadour wig. It must be admitted that the latter assertions pale in the light of his donning patent-leather shoes for ordinary day wear. A statesman cannot be too careful about such things.

GEOGRAPHICAL CORRECTIONS. There were several amusing passages in the reciprocity hearings before the Senate Finance Committee. One which brought forth considerable merriment was this:

Mr. T. B. Collins, editor of the *Northwestern Agriculturist*.—And I have only to cite the fact, and we blush to say it, that in the official message of our worthy President he displays a lack-of-touch with agriculture in the Northwest by speaking of the Province of Assiniboina, a region three times as large as his own State, but a province which does not exist, which never has existed, and which ceased even to be a territory in 1905; and if his information and statistics are no more up to date than his knowledge of geography, it is time we were checking up that information. (Laughter and applause.)

Mr. Collins. (Continuing.)—Further than that, the worthy Senator from Indiana, taking his cue from that misinformation, talked about the Province of Assiniboina and tells us that in Minnesota we will be benefited because the Province of Assiniboina, with its great plains, will produce cattle which must be finished on Minnesota corn.

Senator Bailey.—Senator Beveridge, the former Senator. Mr. Collins.—The former Senator, I should have said. Senator Beveridge has made himself the laughing-stock of every farmer in the Northwest. (Applause.) He talks about finishing prairie cattle on corn. Why, he does not know that such cattle fattened upon buffalo grass would not eat corn if you gave it to them in a golden bin. (Laughter.) They have now no use for corn.

Senator Smoot.—The best cattle shipped out of Canada come right off the grass. Mr. Collins.—Why, of course they do.

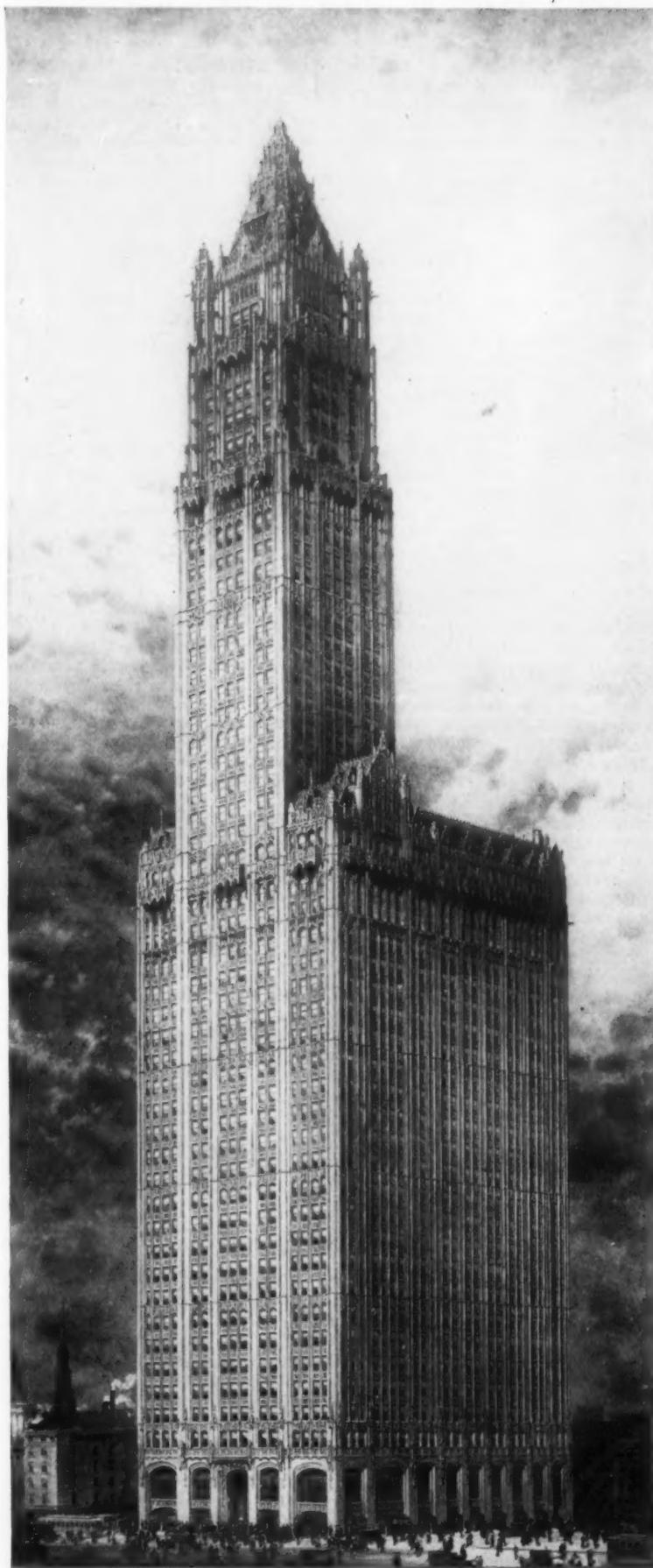
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Work has to Park Place, the great tower main building in north and south cubical content on solid rock nineteen feet in

The construction contained stairs self-contained outside fireproof. These self-contained by fireproof as well as the building elevators are like wire glass doors.

The first story on Broadway, of attractive shop may be later side will be on safety deposit o

The contr expected to be



The Largest Building in the World.

Work has been begun on the Woolworth building on Broadway from Barclay Street to Park Place, New York City. This immense structure will have fifty-five stories and the great tower, 86 by 84 feet square, will rise to 750 feet above the sidewalk. The main building is to be twenty-nine stories high with two stories in the gables on the north and south front. Provision has been made for thirty-four elevators. The cubical contents of the building exceed 13,200,000 cubic feet. The caissons are bedded on solid rock from 110 to 130 feet below the sidewalk level. Some of the caissons are nineteen feet in diameter. Cass Gilbert is the architect.

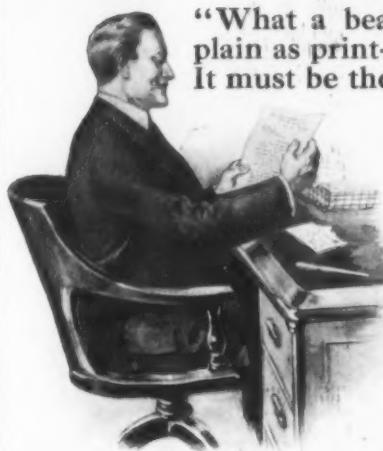
The construction of the building is absolutely fireproof throughout. Four self-contained stairways are provided from the roof to the level of the street. Duplicate self-contained stairways are provided in the tower, in addition to which there is an outside fireproof stairway in the court accessible from the corridors of each wing. These self-contained stairs are entirely separated from the corridors and office spaces by fireproof walls and by wire glass doors. This would make the stairways smoke proof as well as fireproof so that in the remote chance of a local fire in any part of the building causing smoke, the stairways would be entirely free from it. The elevators are likewise self-contained, being separated from the corridors by iron and wire glass doors.

The first story or street floor is designed for stores and an arcade with openings on Broadway, Park Place and Barclay Street. This arcade will contain a large number of attractive shops, being with fronts entirely plate glass or available for open fronts as may be later determined. The banking floor or mezzanine story on the Park Place side will be occupied by the Irving National Bank. The basement will contain a safety deposit of ample dimensions and giving first class facilities.

The contract for the foundation work was let last November and the building is expected to be completed by the autumn of 1912.

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real print?" Thus the fame of Printype grows as its beauty and utility dawn on the business world.

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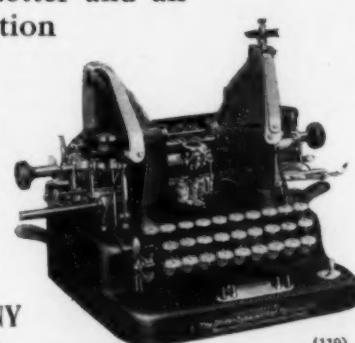
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People Talked About

AND STILL Chicago's famous twenty-first ward continues to contribute distinguished public servants. Francis W. Taylor, who made an excellent record as an alderman of his home city, is the newest arrival in Washington. Among those who were summoned to the national capital before Mr. Taylor were Mr. MacVeagh, Secretary of the Treasury; Mr. Dickinson former Secretary of War; Mr. Fisher, Secretary of the Interior; Mr. Calhoun, minister to China; Mr. Bryan, minister to Belgium; Mr. Boutell, minister to Switzerland; Mr. Norton, former secretary to the President; Mr. Adams, Assistant Secretary of the Interior; Judge Carpenter, of the United States District Court, and Congressman Lindon Evans. Mr. Taylor has assumed the responsible duties of private secretary to the Secretary of the Treasury. His predecessor, Mr. Bailey, was promoted from that position to be Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. It is considered to be a splendid stepping-stone to higher offices. Nevertheless, Mr. Taylor, like others who have come before him, is making more or less of a pecuniary sacrifice to serve the government. He was a junior member of the real-estate firm of Aldis & Co., and has been conspicuous in the business world. Mr. Taylor, as an alderman, had complete charge of the work on the new Chicago city hall. His showing on this project alone was sufficient to command him to his colleagues. He was also chairman of the high-pressure water commission and of the milk commission. He was a member of the executive committee of the Chicago plan commission. Secretary MacVeagh has developed a knack of discovering likely young men whose abilities and qualifications sooner or later bring them to the notice of the President and advancement. Mr. Taylor, during his short stay in Washington, has already given the impression that he will prove no exception to the rule.



PHOTO BY WALLINGER
F. W. TAYLOR,
New private secretary
to Secretary of the
Treasury MacVeagh.

TON, former secretary to the President; Mr. Adams, Assistant Secretary of the Interior; Judge Carpenter, of the United States District Court, and Congressman Lindon Evans. Mr. Taylor has assumed the responsible duties of private secretary to the Secretary of the Treasury. His predecessor, Mr. Bailey, was promoted from that position to be Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. It is considered to be a splendid stepping-stone to higher offices. Nevertheless, Mr. Taylor, like others who have come before him, is making more or less of a pecuniary sacrifice to serve the government. He was a junior member of the real-estate firm of Aldis & Co., and has been conspicuous in the business world. Mr. Taylor, as an alderman, had complete charge of the work on the new Chicago city hall. His showing on this project alone was sufficient to command him to his colleagues. He was also chairman of the high-pressure water commission and of the milk commission. He was a member of the executive committee of the Chicago plan commission. Secretary MacVeagh has developed a knack of discovering likely young men whose abilities and qualifications sooner or later bring them to the notice of the President and advancement. Mr. Taylor, during his short stay in Washington, has already given the impression that he will prove no exception to the rule.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER is a man of system. The great industrial corporation which he has created is a signal demonstration of the success of system. Mr. Rockefeller shows the workings of a systematic mind in all that he does, even when seeking recreation and playing golf. In the statement that he has made, in the *World's Work*, of his method of giving, he discloses the systematic habit which possesses him. In providing the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research there was nothing haphazard in the enterprise. The plan was carefully considered, the ablest men were selected, the scheme was thoroughly developed, and then, with abundant resources, its splendid work began.

S HOWING him with the spectacles that have been worn so long that they have become as much a feature of his facial appearance as his nose, the bust of Vice-President James Schoolcraft Sherman that is to perpetuate his memory in the vice-presidential hall of fame in the Senate wing of the United States Capitol is getting its finishing touches in a New York studio and will shortly be delivered in Washington. The sculptor is Mrs. Bessie P. Vonnah, of New York City, and she has successfully executed what was, when she began work, thought to be the impossible —reproducing in cold marble the face of the present Vice-President with eye-glasses. It has been attempted in the cases of some of the other Vice-Presidents who were patrons of the oculists' shops, but the attempts were considered unsuccessful. One of the latest was in the bust of Theodore Roosevelt, who was seldom, if ever, seen without his glasses. But the bust of him in the Vice-President's gallery shows him without glasses. Vice-President Sherman is much pleased with Mrs. Vonnah's work.



VICE-PRESIDENT SHERMAN.
Bust to be placed in the Senate wing of the Capitol. This is said to be the only instance where eye-glasses have been reproduced in cold marble.

it must be approved by the Congressional Committee on the Library; but Mr. Sherman's approval assures the approval by the committee members.

SOME years ago a young assistant bookkeeper for the Bolton Steel Works, at Canton, O., became interested in the physiognomy of Mr. Bolton, head of the concern. One day, as the latter was

seated in his private office, the door of which was open, the young man on a high stool turned back the pages of his ledger and made a caricature of the "old man" on a fly leaf of the book. The inevitable tale-bearer, another clerk, told Mr. Bolton what had happened. The latter lost no time in asking to see the ledger. The bookkeeper showed it to him at a page where he had been summing up the total of octagon steel drills, etc. Mr. Bolton, however, turned back to the fly leaf, saw the caricature, promptly fired the young man and sent him to the cashier for his month's wages —twenty dollars. That is how C. R. Macauley, who to-day has hardly an equal as a cartoonist, got his start.

Mr. Macauley appears to be a natural successor to the lamented Tom Nast and of the same daring type. His drawings are a salient feature of a truly great and fearless metropolitan newspaper, the *New York World*. Mr. Macauley is a



C. R. MACAULEY,
Well-known newspaper cartoonist who has had a varied career.

JUNE 1

splendid example. Circumstances compelled him to leave his native land ten years ago, but he has sufficiently recovered to return. He has been in the office of the editor of the *Cleveland Plain Dealer* for fifty dollars a week since Thanksgiving. Mr. Macauley is a good boy, but he has thereafter the services of a good man. Mr. Macauley is a good boy, and a business man. He has developed after-dinner speeches, pleasant book reviews, and is interested in politics. He has no prejudices, and has the honor of being one of the New York cartoonists. He is doubtful if anyone is more witty.



PHOTO COPYRIGHT BY RHINELANDER WALDO,
Who became New York's Police Commissioner on his fourth birthday.

censor now—only himself for half an hour. Mike Donohue, of the Athletic Club, can get four hours for himself, he just as well as Waldo in with his automobile, but Waldo makes the six hours in about an hour. Poor time to be in some of the "hot" places in his "Red Zone." Mr. Waldo is a good man. Driving a motor car is not the only activity of Mr. Waldo. He is a college student, a linesman, wire operator while he is telegraph service, and a pine-seller; studied the art of detecting counterfeits, introduced it to the first deputy postmaster years ago; learned about many commissioners and between jobs went to work abroad and engaged at home as an executive and a plebeian. He speaks as well as any man in the language. This acquired while in the profession, Mr. Waldo is an engineer.

THE MAN things emphasized great diplomatic and painstaking efforts. Root, of New York, says what he considers is slightly trumpery, with which this brought out results.

splendid example of the self-made man. Circumstances made it necessary for him to leave school when he was fourteen years old. His career has been sufficiently varied to suit almost any one. He read law, for a time was in the office of the now United States Senator Pomerene, of Ohio, studied medicine, worked in a watch factory, was a brass molder, a paperhanger, drug clerk and a business man. His first work in the newspaper field was in 1892, when the Cleveland *Press* offered a prize of fifty dollars for the best cartoon on Thanksgiving. It was the first drawing Mr. Macauley had ever tried in pen and ink, but he won the money. Shortly thereafter the Cleveland *World* secured his services at an extremely modest figure. Mr. Macauley is an enthusiastic fisherman and spends his summer vacations in Nova Scotia, angling for trout. He has developed into an interesting after-dinner speaker and has written a pleasant book—a juvenile "Fantasmaland." He is deeply and earnestly interested in the subject of universal peace. He has no political inclination or prejudices. Mr. Macauley recently had the honor of being elected president of the New York Press Club. He is reputed to be one of the highest salaried cartoonists in the United States. It is doubtful if another wields greater power or is more widely noticed.

RHINELANDER WALDO, who celebrated his thirty-fourth birthday day by accepting the police commissionership of New York City, is known among his friends as "the human dynamo." They say he has only one hobby—hard work. This is true, in a sense, for everything that Mrs. Waldo's youngest son takes up he throws his whole heart and soul into. But by a careful division of the twenty-four hours of the day, he still manages to snatch enough time from work to see a baseball game occasionally, watch a boxing match—he can do the latter in the official capacity of

censor now—or put on the gloves himself for half an hour or so with Professor Mike Donovan up at the New York Athletic Club. Now and then, when he can get four consecutive hours all to himself, he jumps into his six-cylinder automobile, bundles Mrs. Rhinelander Waldo in with him and takes her down to Lakewood for dinner. They say he makes the sixty-five-mile trip from his home at 210 Fifth Avenue to the hotel in about an hour and a half. That is poor time to boast about compared with some of the "three-alarm trips" he made in his "Red Flyer" while fire commissioner, but it satisfies his bride, the erstwhile Mrs. Virginia O. Heckscher. Driving a motor car at a racing clip is not the only accomplishment that young Mr. Waldo has acquired since he left college. He learned all the duties of a linesman, wireman and telegraph operator while helping rig up a military telegraph service down in the Philippines; studied the finger-print system of detecting criminals while abroad and introduced it to New York when he was first deputy police commissioner, four years ago; learned all there was to be known about modern fire fighting while commissioner of that department, and between jobs studied municipal government abroad and practical business management at home. He is a natural-born executive and can handle foreign employes as well as Americans, being able to talk fluently in half a dozen languages. This latter accomplishment he acquired while a mere lad in school. By profession, Mr. Waldo is an electrical engineer.

THE MATTER of doing small things well has never been more emphasized in the make-up of a great diplomat and counselor than the painstaking care with which Senator Root, of New York, works. No matter what he considers worthy of his attention is slighted in any detail, though seemingly trivial. An idea of the care with which this statesman proceeds was brought out recently in an informal as-

sition made by the President. He is said to have told some friends that Senator Root has been known to labor as long as two months on a single paragraph.

ACCORDING to a Washington dispatch Secretary of War Stimson has set an example for the army by volunteering for vaccination against typhoid fever. Mr. Stimson is thus making the pace for the enlisted men who do not like to be inoculated.

JANET ELIZABETH CURTIS, the talented fourteen-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Francis Curtis, of Washington, D. C., easily ranks as the leading baseball fan among the misses of the country, as she not only follows closely the fortunes of the Washington team, but the Giants of the National League, the Springfields of the Connecticut League, the Binghams of the New York State League, the Oklahoma City's of the Southwestern League, the Roanokes of the Virginia League and Yale. She knows every point of the game and can recognize every player in the American League. But Miss Curtis knows something besides baseball, as is testified by the fact that for several years she has been one of three or four out of two hundred scholars at the Friends' School to take every honor, not having been absent or tardy once in four years and the only one to take every honor three years in succession. Miss Curtis inherits her intellectual ability from both her father, who has for years been the director of the literary bureau of the Republican Congressional and National committees, and her mother, Isabel Gordon Curtis, the well-known authoress and writer. She is a stanch Republican and protectionist, well able to debate the tariff with any one. She gained the coveted letter A at Camp Ahena last summer for proficiency in swimming, horseback riding and tennis, and is destined to make her mark in the athletic as well as the literary world.



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MISS J. E. CURTIS,
Knows more about
League baseball than
any other girl in
Washington.

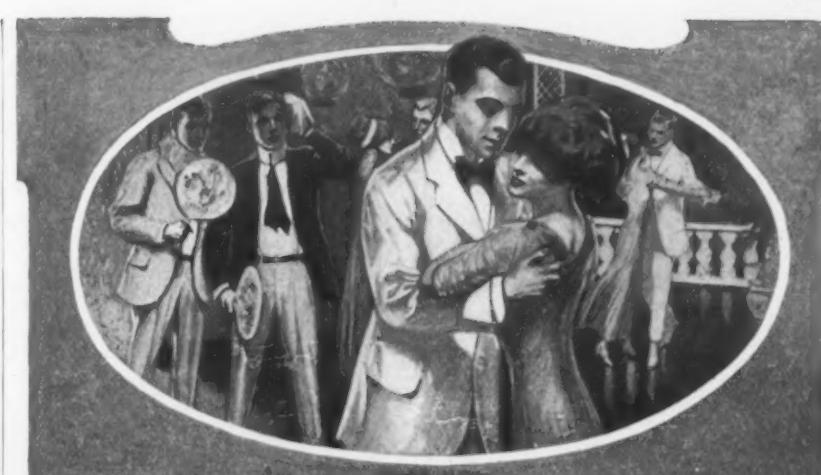


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Who became New
York's Police Com-
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fourth birthday.

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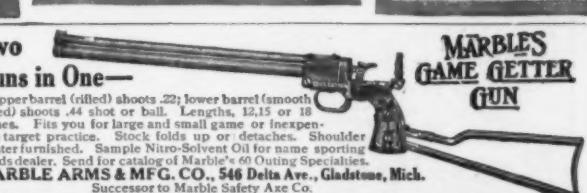
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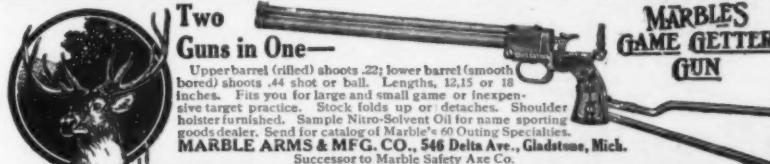
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Left to right: Hon. H. O. Young, Chas. L. Bartlett, A. O. Stanley, Chairman, Jack Beall, Martin W. Littleton, D. J. McGillicuddy.

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers

NOTICE.—Subscribers to LESLIE'S WEEKLY at the home office, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York, at the full subscription rates, namely, five dollars per annum, or \$2.50 for six months, are placed on what is known as "Jasper's Preferred List," entitling them to the early delivery of their papers and to answers in this column to inquiries on financial questions having relevance to Wall Street, and, in emergencies, to answer by mail or telegraph. Preferred subscribers must remit directly to the office of Leslie-Judge Company, in New York, and not through any subscription agency. No additional charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. A two-cent postage stamp should always be inclosed, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. All inquiries should be addressed to "Jasper," Financial Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York.

SOME one writes me from Boston that it is silly to waste sympathy on persons so foolish as to bite at the bait of the bunco dealers who are getting rich by selling bogus stocks. He asks if I have observed that, in the United Wireless prosecution, one of the schemers in his testimony referred to the persons who bought wireless telegraph and telephone stocks as a "lot of duffers." Yes, I saw this statement and other similar statements by witnesses in this great bunco game. They laughed in their sleeves while they were taking millions from confiding persons who believed the wonderful promises of big dividends and enormous profits.

After all, should contempt be felt for those who have been victimized and are still being victimized by get-rich-quick schemers, in spite of the warnings against the fakers and in spite of convictions in numerous cases in the Federal courts? It must be remembered that the victims had read in newspapers that came into their homes as regular daily visitors the advertisements of these bunco gamesters, with their promises of easy money. The family newspapers and especially the Sunday editions, with few exceptions, are crowded with ridiculous offers of worthless wireless, oil, mining and other stocks. The people have believed their newspapers. The people take their judgment of public men and measures from what the editor says. Why should we blame the people for taking their hints for money-making from the advertising pages of the same sheets?

No, don't let us blame the credulous for their credulity, not at least for their first offense; but they will properly be held blamable hereafter if they listen to false guides. The worst of it is that most of the fakers who advertise in the daily papers are posing as friends of the common people. How long will it take the common people to find out their friends?

The *Financial World* recently called attention to the fact that three magazines which had been selling their shares very liberally have recently failed—*Human Life*, *Home Friend* and the *Circle*. It adds, "Another has had to pass its dividend and a well-known New York monthly had to be taken over by another company, which will endeavor to pull it out of a hole." This statement suggests the best answer to a number of readers who are writing me in reference to propositions to buy shares in various magazines published in different sections of the country. Some prospectuses

(Continued on page 711)

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The Girl That Goes Wrong

(Continued from page 702.)

She clutched his arm, her dry lips parted. He tried to draw away, but her convulsive fingers held him fast.

"You think—" she began.

But it is easy to believe what we want to believe, and George had now convinced himself.

"It wasn't me," he said.

"George"—she almost shouted it—"I swear to you—"

"Shut up, will you? Do you want to call the farmers? I tell you it was somebody else. You can't work any of these tricks on me. I know what's what. It wasn't me."

She could not move him. She tried until her own nerves and his patience were both exhausted, but she could not change him from the position that he had assumed. She went home, slunk into the house like a thief, pretended to eat her supper while she was sure that suspicion must be dawning in her parents' eyes, went early to bed and lay all night awake, as she had lain for so many nights before.

In the morning, but only because she could stand it no longer, she told her mother, and, when her mother came out of the fit of hysteria that followed the announcement, saw her grow ten years older in as many moments. Violent sobs, which were worse than the tears that had preceded them, tore the elder woman's throat—ejaculations of anger, calls upon God to explain this unmerited visitation, and at last that fatal phrase,

"I must tell your father."

On her knees, weeping in her mother's lap, clasping her mother's waist, Letty pleaded against this; yet all the while she knew that it must be done, and done that evening it was.

The father went through all that his wife had gone through—and more. He vowed that he would shoot George, that he would shoot Letty, that he would shoot himself. But in the end his real self prevailed. He blamed Letty heavily—she had brought shame to her parents, shame to a decent family that had never known shame before; but the paramount thing was not the wrong that was over. The paramount thing was to cover the wrong and hide it; the paramount thing was to evade public disgrace. He would go to see George's father.

The elder Stevens had, however, been forewarned by his son. He hesitated to tell Letty's father, in such manifest trouble, of George's counter charges; but he sent for George, and George, driven to the wall, fought the parent with the same weapon that he had used against the daughter.

The girl's father nearly struck the lad, but he bethought himself that violence might lead to publicity, and restrained. In the end he returned to his house convinced that a marriage was impossible, and passed hours in bringing home to Letty a sense of the disgrace that she had brought upon her family.

Nor was the town less merciful. Who first breathed the scandal is beyond conjecture. Certainly Letty's parents wanted to delay the evil as long as might be. Yet the girl's mother confided to a friend that she was in the depths of a great sorrow; the mother of the boy, informed by her cautious husband of but half the truth, whispered to a confidante that Letty had made unbelievable charges; the friend and the confidante told others; the others remembered little things that they had seen, and thus at last the town learned the truth, resented the obloquy that Letty had put upon its respectable reputation and prepared to punish the criminal.

Wherever the girl went, her fault followed her. All saw her and she knew it; all that saw her were aware of what she had done, and, as they saw her, remembered it and resented it—and this also she knew. Her shame assumed a thousand shapes—a different shape for each individual that considered her and it. Now somebody tried to hide—or pretended to try to hide—a spiteful smile. This girl pointed; that man leered. There were some that sighed; there were others that gasped. Many gaped and craned their necks, whispering; a few frankly tittered. Out of his own character each observer made her a new object of reproach, and her sorrow quickened senses missed not one.

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Real Estate on the Pacific Coast

Why Business Prosperity on the Western Slope Cannot Be Measured with an Eastern Yardstick

By ALBERT BROWN

AN ARTICLE by William E. Harmon, in the *Saturday Evening Post*, entitled "The Rule of Right Real-estate Buying," has recently attained wide circulation. It is an interesting and doubtless careful study of facts as they exist on the Atlantic seaboard, but conveys such an erroneous impression of conditions elsewhere as to demand a protest in common justice. It shows the futility of attempting an analysis of any national condition from the limited viewpoint of the Eastern coast. There is entirely too much of this provincial sort of study of national subjects, notably so in the utterly ridiculous policy of locking up the resources of Alaska from the present generation—a policy which would have kept the great golden West practically a terra incognita to this day if our forbears had been narrow enough to have conceived it.

Mr. Harmon's article, which probably fairly depicts conditions on the old-settled and fully developed Eastern coast, has no application to the great and growing West, and especially not to the Pacific coast. *LESLIE'S WEEKLY*, recognized as fair in its financial advice as it is able and honest editorially, is therefore looked to for a refutation of Mr. Harmon's arguments by the country west of the Mississippi. His initial statement, "Most investments in real estate turn out badly from the point of view of both increase and increment," is absolutely disproven on the Pacific coast, where disastrous real-estate investment in any substantial city or town is unheard of. This is due, of course, to the constantly growing population and development of resources year by year and decade by decade—the same cause that upsets Mr. Harmon's theory as to the relative value of various classes of property for profitable investment.

Mr. Harmon estimates the average growth of American cities at from three to five per cent., the average increase of land values over the whole city at about the same rate, the average increase at the center of most American cities at twice the average rate of the city's growth, and at the outer borders at half the rate of average growth. These figures have no relation whatever to the Pacific coast nor to much of the great West, and the conclusions are equally erroneous.

The city of Seattle, Wash., increased 342 per cent. from 1860 to 1870, 219 per cent. from 1870 to 1880, 1,112 per cent. from 1880 to 1890, 83.6 per cent. from 1890 to 1900, and 194 per cent. from 1900 to 1910—an average annual growth for fifty years of thirty-nine per cent. During the same period, Portland, Ore., maintained an average annual increase of 13.7 per cent.; Los Angeles, Cal., of 15.7 per cent.; Spokane, Tacoma, San Diego, Oakland, Vancouver, B. C., and the entire Pacific coast, the same general average. Many of the smaller cities showed an even greater growth, as North Yakima, Wash., 346.4 per cent. in the last decade, and Centralia, Wash., 356.9 per cent. in the same period. The entire State increased over 120 per cent.

While the Pacific coast cities have increased at an annual rate of from thirteen to thirty-nine per cent., census figures show that most Eastern cities have not increased at even the three to five per cent. rate credited them by Mr. Harmon. Chicago does not come up to it, and Boston, Philadelphia, Washington, Pittsburgh, Buffalo and many others do not reach more than one-half the stated rate of increase, while Baltimore and Louisville are down to nine-tenths of one per cent. per annum. It is evident that Eastern rules cannot be applied to Pacific coast conditions.

Eleven years ago Seattle's census was 80,671; last year it was 237,194—practically a trebling in numbers, accompanied by a trebling and even quadrupling in the volume of business, manufactures and commerce. As against an increase of 194 per cent. in population from 1900 to 1910, Seattle's bank deposits have increased 353 per cent., her post-office receipts 433 per cent., and her custom-house receipts 423 per cent., indicating that the increase in popula-

tion was on a solid and substantial basis—an entirely safe basis for calculations.

Ten years ago one hundred and twenty acres of outlying acreage in Seattle were bought for forty dollars an acre. To-day it is highly improved, with graded streets, cement sidewalks, city water, shade trees and every modern convenience, and is selling at the rate of \$6,500 an acre in lots to home builders, simply because the city has grown up to and is crowding it. This is a typical instance to disprove Mr. Harmon's theory that the average growth of values in the outer borders is one-fourth of the growth of central property. This may hold in slow-growing Eastern cities, but in Pacific coast cities that double and treble in ten years business districts move rapidly. What ten or fifteen years ago was the business center is to-day the wholesale and warehouse center, and what was ten or fifteen years ago prospective business property is to-day the shopping center. The only fluctuation residence and outlying suburban districts have experienced is the great and steady growth in values from great and steady growth in population.

While, therefore, any investment in Pacific coast cities is bound to be profitable, money planted ahead of the city's growth in the outlying districts and in advance of the business growth is decidedly the most profitable form of investment. This growth, which seems large to Eastern eyes, has continued, as shown, for fifty years and will continue, because of the surpassing richness of the Pacific coast region and the almost infinite possibilities yet to be developed. The number of buildings erected in Seattle in 1909 was 14,885; in Portland, 4,737; in Los Angeles, 8,511; in New York and the Bronx, 3,402, and in Chicago, 11,260.

A vital condition affecting property values is the fact that in most Pacific coast cities, notably so in Seattle, there are no slums. The people are home owners. Almost any man in receipt of daily-wages or a salary can secure from his savings a home in a very few years, with street-car facilities, and there is a common impulse in that direction. In this mild climate he can house his family in a tent until he can afford to put up a cottage, and home owners are in the very large majority, an asset to a city which cannot be over-estimated and incidentally a healthy influence on property values. In New York City only one person in seven registered voters is a land owner, and only twenty-five out of every one thousand of the population are land owners. Senator Lodge, in a recent speech in the Senate, estimated that there are only 18,000 tax-payers to 110,000 voters in Boston.

Mr. Harmon's comments regarding income property, especially office buildings, are equally misleading as they relate to the cities of the great West and the Pacific coast. He says, "It would startle a large proportion of the most experienced real-estate operators to learn that the average income derived above the ground floor from all properties in the retail sections of the average American city is probably less than the interest on the cost of construction of the upper floors alone and bears no part of the fixed charges on the land and buildings. This includes office buildings of the best class." It does not include office buildings or business property of any sort in Seattle, Portland or Los Angeles, or any other growing Pacific coast city. From all time there has been a waiting list in every desirable office building in Seattle, despite the fact that they are going up to sixteen, eighteen and even forty-two stories, and an office building that does not pay eight per cent. net does not exist, unless entirely out of the running in the matter of location. The upper floors pay their full quota of the fixed charges and income.

It has been said that if the Pilgrim fathers had landed on the Pacific slope, the Atlantic coast would be a wilderness. It is at least a fact that conditions here cannot be estimated by Eastern standards nor measured by Eastern yardsticks.



Home Carpentry a Pastime

Every man likes to work with good, sharp, well adjusted tools, in fact, the homeworkshop is not only a pastime, but with good tools anyone can turn out really useful and creditable work.

It is easy to reproduce the simple mission models of furniture with a good kit of tools, to say nothing of the shelves, screens, closets, cupboards and other improvements to the house.

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are tools that the novice can buy with perfect confidence, for every piece is guaranteed not only to be perfect in quality, but to do satisfactory work or money refunded. Sold for over forty years under this well-known motto:

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The Sons of Our Presidents

ALTHOUGH not especially prominent in recent years, few sons of Presidents have led as active a life as that of Robert T. Lincoln, who, at the age of sixty-eight, has just retired from the presidency of the Pullman Car Company, in Chicago. Eighteen years of age when his father entered the White House in 1861, the present Mr. Lincoln served on Grant's staff for a short time during the Civil War, was Secretary of War in Garfield's and Arthur's Cabinet, minister to England under President Harrison and was at the head of the Pullman Car Company ever since the death of George M. Pullman several years ago.

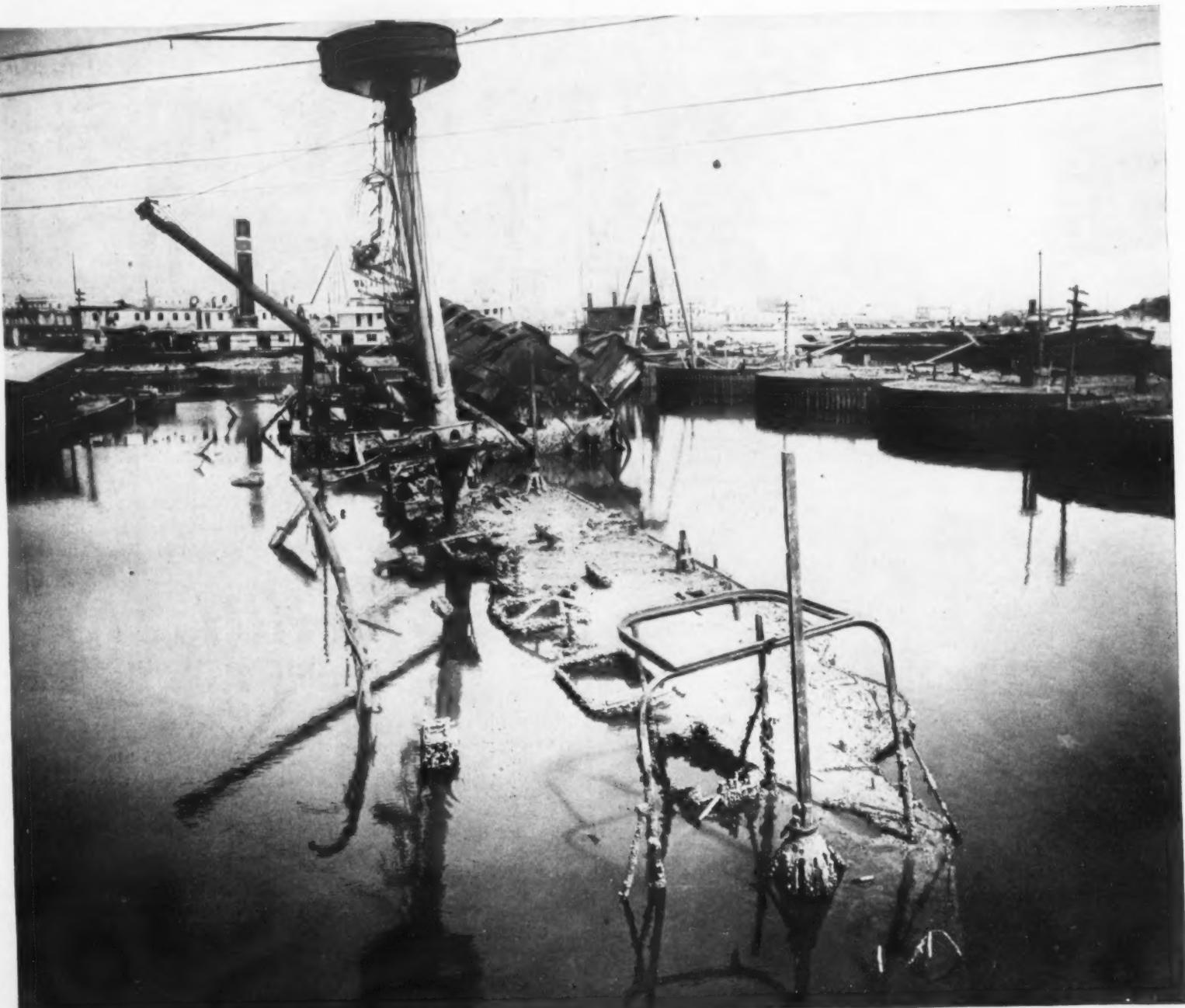
Grant and Garfield had sons who became prominent. Frederick D. Grant, a graduate of West Point in the class of 1871, served ten years in the army immediately afterward, was minister to Austria under Harrison, was police commissioner of New York for a few years previous to the Spanish war, entered that conflict as a colonel of a New York regiment, emerged from it as a brigadier-general and is now a major-general and commander of the Department of the East. His brothers, Ulysses S., a lawyer residing in California, and Jesse R., of New York, who is engaged in mining enterprises, are also well known. Harry Augustus Garfield is president of Williams College, the institution from which his father, the twentieth President of the United States, graduated, and his brother, James R. Garfield, was, successively, a United States civil-service commissioner, a commissioner of corporations in the Department of Commerce and Labor and a Secretary of the Interior, holding the last-named office in the last two years of Roosevelt in the White House.

Prior to the Civil War several Presidents had sons who made their mark in the world. John Adams's son was the still more conspicuous John Quincy Adams, the sixth President. Charles Francis Adams, son of the latter, was nominated for Vice-President by the Free Soilers in 1848, served many years in Congress, held the most important

station in the country's diplomatic service in Lincoln's days—that of minister to England—and was prominently mentioned for the presidential candidacy by the Liberal Republicans in 1872, a prize which was carried off by Horace Greeley. Charles Francis Adams left several sons—Charles F., Henry and Brooks—who, in different fields, have won distinction.

John Van Buren—or, as Thurlow Weed nicknamed him, "Prince" John—son of Martin Van Buren, was a skilled lawyer, one of the most eloquent orators of an age which cultivated eloquence in oratory more than our time does, and was one of the most picturesque personalities of his period. As the leading spellbinder for the Free Soilers in 1848, he won a name which was heard all over the country. Had the "Prince" clung to his anti-slavery associates of that day—William Cullen Bryant, David Dudley Field, Preston King and the others—he might have become one of the most conspicuous of the chieftains of the Republican party in the State of New York. Vice-President Henry Wilson, in his "Rise and Fall of the Slave Power in America," said that if John Van Buren had remained true to his creed of 1848 as a champion of freedom he would probably have been nominated for President by the Republicans in 1856, in place of Fremont, who had no political record, but who was selected because of the glamour attaching to him as a pathfinder of the wilderness and a type of Young America.

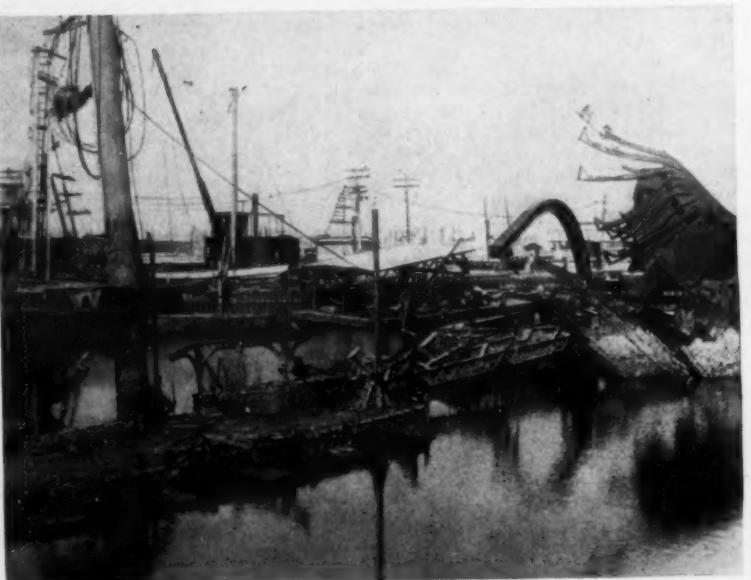
William Henry Harrison's son, John Scott Harrison, represented a congressional district from Ohio for many years, was a man of great prominence in his locality and was father of Benjamin Harrison, the President of 1889-93. Several sons of John Tyler, William Henry Harrison's successor in the presidency, were prominent. The youngest of them, Lyon Gardiner Tyler, who, however, was not born until long after his father left the White House, is a historian of reputation and has been president of William and Mary College, in Virginia, since 1888.



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FIRST VIEW OF THE SUPERSTRUCTURE OF THE "MAINE" IN THIRTEEN YEARS.

Five feet of water had been pumped out when this picture was taken. It shows the marine growths with which the sunken battleship has been encrusted. For a panorama of the operations on the wreck see page 698 of this issue of Leslie's Weekly.



COPRIGHT, AMERICAN PRESS

ANOTHER VIEW OF THE TANGLED MASS OF WRECKAGE.

Among the many plans for the disposal of the wreck after it has been raised one most in favor in official Washington is to tow the hull to sea and sink it there. Protests against this plan, however, have been made by many patriotic societies.



PHOTO AMERICAN PRESS

HOW THE WATER IS PUMPED OUT FROM AROUND THE "MAINE."

This photograph shows the unique method devised by the American army engineers for examining the wreck and determining the cause of the explosion that sent her to the bottom. Notice the water pouring from the big pipe into the open sea.

The "Maine" Rising from the Grave

UP TO THE TIME THESE PICTURES WERE TAKEN THE COFFERDAM NOWHERE SHOWED THE LEAST SIGN OF SEEPAGE OR LEAKAGE, APPARENTLY BEING ABSOLUTELY WATER-TIGHT AND STABLE. MUCH CREDIT IS DUE TO MAJOR HARLEY B. FERGUSON, OF THE UNITED STATES ENGINEER CORPS, WHO HAS HAD UNDER HIS DIRECTION THE GREAT WORK NOW APPROACHING COMPLETION. AMERICANS, CUBANS AND SPANIARDS DAILY VISIT THE WRECK TO WATCH THE PUMPING.

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Exploring Air Lanes

(Continued from page 703.)

"Difficult to fly over cities?" repeated Mr. Garros. "Not at great altitudes. There is a difference between flying over cities and over country, but if one is prepared for it and is equipped with a high-powered machine he will not experience any special difficulty. In flying over the city, the buildings send up myriad cross currents, eddies and whirlpools. Occasionally the aviator encounters what, for want of a better name, must be called hills and valleys in the air, and these, curiously enough, always correspond to the hills and valleys on the earth; but after he has made a number of flights he is on the lookout for these and there is little to be feared from them. The so-called holes in the air are simply talk, as far as my experiences are concerned. Occasionally one will run across a space of rarefied air that offers practically no support for a flying machine, but a powerful engine speedily cuts through these."

"In flying over a village or over a single house, if one gets too close to a roof and his machine is not fast enough to get through these air disturbances before they can work on the machine, then there is considerable danger; but, again, an experienced air man generally knows that the atmosphere that lies directly upon the earth's surface seems to follow the contour of the earth almost precisely, and under certain atmospheric conditions a house or a number of houses will present a counterpart in the air above, and in this knowledge there is comparative safety. In flying three thousand or four thousand feet higher than a village or any obstacle on the earth's surface, one gets out of this zone of boiling air and is perfectly secure with a good motor and a fast-flying machine. I remember," continued Mr. Garros, "that while I was flying over Richmond, Va., last November, I had no trouble at all with the condition of the air until I got to within a quarter of a mile of the James River. The wind seemed to hit against the buildings on the bank of the river and shoot upward and do all sorts of fantastic things, and I had a bad minute or two getting my machine through this disturbance. By pointing my monoplane right into the wind and climbing steadily, I was soon entirely above the danger zone. I know that John Moisant found the same conditions when he flew over Memphis the first time and also when he flew over Brooklyn and the lower end of Manhattan Island on the day he won the Statue of Liberty prize. While he was yet a half mile from the East River, he met a boiling column or apparently wall of air that rushed upward from the sides of the buildings that faced the river. As he was climbing steadily by a preconceived plan until he rounded the statue and then used the drop from this altitude into the aerodrome at Belmont Park to accelerate his speed, he did not have any great trouble in passing through this air wall."

That wonderful progress has been made by aviators in flying against the wind is seen by Mr. Garros's following statement. "If one's machine is fast enough and is properly designed and built so that it is strong enough to stand high speed, no wind can bother the aviator. If we have an aeroplane that can travel one hundred and fifty miles an hour, we could go up and fly in winds of one hundred miles an hour, and do it with safety. The greatest danger of flying in the wind is in getting off the ground—that is, before one's speed has been reached; and, again, when one lands, when the motor is cut off and one's speed checked. It is the ground puffs that often cause disaster. At New Orleans I saw Johnny Moisant fly in a forty-mile wind and get caught in a storm that blew over sixty miles an hour. At times his mile-a-minute monoplane stood absolutely still. It is doubtful whether he could have left the ground safely in a wind whose speed was equal to or greater than that of his machine; but with a machine that was twenty miles faster than when he started, his great skill was quite sufficient to get him safely through the dangers of starting in a gale. It is only a question of time when we shall have engines of double or even triple the power of the present aeroplane engines, and, when we do, we shall no longer defer our flights because the flag tells us the wind is blowing twenty or twenty-five miles an hour."

Hermit

The danger of beginning a flight in a strong wind is illustrated in this article by the picture of the wreck of John D. Moisant's Paris-to-London passenger-carrying machine at Belmont Park, on October 23d, 1910. The machine was taken from its hangar while a wind of forty miles an hour fairly howled across the aerodrome. It was being held down by seven mechanics, and as they turned the machine into the wind to start it in that direction, the monoplane was wrested from their grasp and the seven men were sent sprawling in several directions, while the gale lifted and tossed the machine around until finally it toppled over backward and was almost wholly wrecked. The accident happened while Mr. Moisant was on his way from his hangar to the machine, but before he could reach it and have his motor started.

Illustrative of the causes of different air currents which spell peril to aviators is the experience of Rene Simon following a battery of the Third United States Field Artillery, at San Antonio, Tex. After pursuing the artillerymen into the aerodrome, Simon dipped steadily down upon them until the field pieces unexpectedly turned and fired their guns into the air. This was not done to intimidate the aviator, but simply as a spectacular addition to the program and had been arranged for before Mr. Simon left the ground. But when the three-inch guns fired full-service loads, except for the shells, and Mr. Simon was only eight hundred feet above them, the concussion of the air caused by the shots, and upon which the aviator had not reckoned, almost knocked him out of his seat, while his aeroplane bobbed around for a second or two like a cork upon water. He immediately began to climb, but not until he was about four thousand feet above the grounds was he free from the air currents caused by the artillery.

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Life-insurance Suggestions.

THE QUESTION is often raised, Why don't insurance companies offer to issue old-age policies, even if the rates for the same should be very high? There are very good reasons why practically all the reliable insurance companies do not consider applications from old men. In the first place, premiums would have to be so large that they would virtually prohibit taking out policies. Then, too, medical examinations are of little use in determining the probable length such policies would run, for already physical deterioration in applicants has set in. Guarantees for a definite period can safely go only with new or slightly used machinery, and the human body is, after all, only a machine. In the last place, old men should not need insurance. It is the young man with a growing family who most needs the protection offered by insurance policies. The needs of old age should be provided for in youth. Except in extreme cases of necessity, old men are not wage-earners; hence there is little, if any, economic loss to the family. All these facts show that the time to take out insurance is when a man is young and the rates are low.

K., Neosho, Mo.: The German Commercial Accident is a well-established company doing a large and successful business.

M. St. Louis, Mo.: The National Life of Vermont is an old and well-conducted company. Its standing is unquestioned.

J., Phoenix, Arizona.: The Western Life & Accident Company of Denver was established in 1900 and reports an increasing business and a fair surplus.

S., Natrona, Pa.: I would not mix life insurance with stock speculation. They have no business together. Life insurance ought to be regarded strictly as an investment.

H., Austin, Pa.: 1. The Bankers Life of Des Moines is in the assessment class. For reasons frequently given I do not recommend assessment insurance. 2. The twenty-payment life is an excellent form of insurance.

O., Waterbury, Conn.: The Reliable Life of Indianapolis was organized as recently as 1905 and naturally expenses of management are liberal. The business is highly competitive and the older and larger companies have the advantage in many respects. It is impossible to predicate the future.

E. C., Ogden, Ill.: The old-line companies fix the premium rate at the outset and it is never increased. On the contrary the insured gets the benefit of any dividends his policy may earn. On the other hand the assessment or fraternal associations fix their rates according to the ratio of deaths.

N., Dexter, Tenn.: You could borrow on your policy in the New York Life, which I think would perhaps be more advisable in view of the payments you have made for so many years and the benefits you may expect on the maturity of the policy. Write to Darwin P. Kingsley, President New York Life, 346 Broadway, New York City, and state your case. This company has the reputation of dealing very fairly with its policyholders.

New York As a Farming State

IT WILL surprise the general reader, East as well as West, to learn that not only does the New York farmer receive much more for his crops than does the farmer of the States of the Mississippi valley and of the farther West, but he raises more of them per acre than they do. These facts are set forth in a booklet issued by the New York Central Railway, but the figures are taken from the "Crop Reporter," which is published by the United States Department of Agriculture. Taking the figures for 1910 as set forth by that accurate and non-prejudiced publication, New York's farms, per acre, yield seven bushels more of potatoes than did those of Wisconsin, sixteen more than Missouri, eighteen more than Indiana, twenty more than Ohio, twenty-seven more than Illinois, thirty more than Iowa, forty-one more than Minnesota, forty-two more than Nebraska, forty-five more than Kansas and sixty-one more than the Dakotas. New York's ascendancy in corn, wheat, oats and most of the other products is also striking. The New York farmer, for example, grew twice as much corn to the acre in 1910 as did the Kansas farmer, or a fraction over thirty-eight bushels for the former and nineteen for the latter.

Nearness to the country's big markets and superiority in transportation facilities give the farmer of New York higher prices for his products than his Western rival obtains. Adding this item to the increased proportionate productiveness, it translates itself into cash thus, in the matter of corn, as just mentioned: For 1910 the average value of corn at the farm was, for Kansas, \$7.60 per acre, and for New York, \$24.13 per acre. New York's margin of advantage was not as broad as compared with all the staple products and for all the Western States as in the case of Kansas for corn, but there was a margin in favor of New York in every important product in every State. It is well to publish these facts. They are unknown to the great mass of farmers and would-be farmers and to the general public, which also has more than a platonic interest in them. Incidentally they show that the area of cheap lands—for fertile lands are much lower in price, on the average, in New York than in the big States of the middle West—is not quite so near its limit as had been popularly supposed.

The movement to the West, which has been under way for many decades, has had its natural consequence in the advancement of prices of lands in that quarter and in the recession, in the prices of land in States of the Atlantic seaboard region.

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Making the Worker a Partner.

IN VIGOROUS and sympathetic fashion the relations between employees and their employers have been grappled by the National Electric Light Association. Profit sharing among 600,000 electrical employees, death benefits, pensions, life insurance and savings investment funds for employees were among the recommendations passed at the thirty-fourth annual meeting of this association, the largest of its kind in the world. The report of the public policy committee reveals an original and stimulating investigation along all these lines. Its conclusions unite sound economy with humanity, a combination of elements not always found in well-meant but ill-starred efforts. The following paragraph illustrates the spirit of the investigators:

Your committee feels it important that all suggestion of charity or philanthropy should be entirely eliminated in the establishment of relations between employees and their employers. It is urged that these several forms of relationship be adopted in the sense that the employees are to get only that which they earn; that what they receive is the result of rendering service as well as of performing work—oftentimes two entirely different phases of industrial employment.

All permanently satisfactory relations between employers and employees will be worked out, we believe, according to these principles. The workingman is looking for justice, not charity, and the fine distinction of "rendering service" in the sense of devotion to one's work and the advantages of continued service over a period of years must be kept in view as contrasted with the mere performance of work. The members of the public policy committee are as follows: Charles L. Edgar, chairman; Nicholas F. Brady, Everett W. Burdett, H. M. Byllesby, W. H. Blood, Jr., Henry L. Doherty, W. W. Freeman, ex-officio; George H. Harries, R. S. Hale, Samuel Insull, Joseph B. McCall, Thomas E. Murray, Samuel Scovil, Arthur Williams, vice-chairman.



For Summer Appetites

Appetizing flavour, wholesome nourishment, and convenience of serving are all found in

Post Toasties

The SUMMER FOOD IDEAL for BREAKFAST or LUNCH

Postum Cereal Company, Limited,
Battle Creek, Mich., U. S. A.

THE PARKER LAUNDRY BAG

Absolutely Necessary In Every Home

A receptacle at once useful, sanitary and ornamental. Its neat and wholesome appearance, with its strong and durable construction, makes it quite up-to-date. Made from an especially woven cotton duck, White or Khaki, which having been thoroughly shrunken, can be washed as often as required.

Bags are 10 inches in diameter and 25 inches in length, and hang free from the floor and out of the way of broom or mop. The Ring Fixture is handsomely nickelated and will not tarnish or rust. It easily attaches to marble, wood or plastering.

A complete set consists of Ring Fixture, Two Bags with drawstrings and leather address tags.

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MEN

WOMEN

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Wise Advertisers

realize the advantage of having their advertising next to reading matter, because their announcements are not crowded out but are readily seen. Advertisers in Leslie's Weekly have long realized this and their results have proved their judgment. Full information for the asking.

ALLAN C. HOFFMAN,
Advertising Manager.

June Brides and Maids



PHOTO MARCEAU

MRS. EDWARD A. GILL-WYLIE,
Formerly Miss Emily McLean, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Donald McLean of New York. Maid of honor, Miss Estelle Reilly. Bridesmaids, Mrs. Robina Christian, Lucille D. Wiley, Caroline Fuller, Katrina Page-Brown and Betty M. Bouldin.



PHOTO AIME DUPONT

MRS. G. VANDERBILT-TAYLOR,
Formerly Miss Florence Harris, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. E. E. Harris of New York.



PHOTO MARCEAU

MRS. ELLIOTT D. CURTIS,

Formerly Miss Lillian Carpenter, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Whitney Carpenter of New York. The bride was attended by Miss Adele Carpenter, her sister.



PHOTO MARCEAU

MRS. E. WORCESTER SARGENT,

Formerly Miss Mary Bigelow, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Bigelow of Brooklyn. Bridesmaids, Mrs. Ethel Carhart, Dorothy Stratton, Jean Murray and Eunice C. Mallory, maid of honor, Miss Ethel Flanagan.



PHOTO AIME DUPONT

BRIDESMAIDS OF MRS. R. DUCAT, OF NEW YORK.
Maid of honor, Miss Elizabeth Ducat. Bridesmaids, the Misses Gillet and Mary Bayne of New York, Miss Mildred Fearn of Washington, D. C. and Miss Catherine Rice of New Haven.

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JUNE TWENTY-SECOND, 1911

Fifty Years Ago This Week

War Scenes from Leslie's Weekly of June 22, 1861

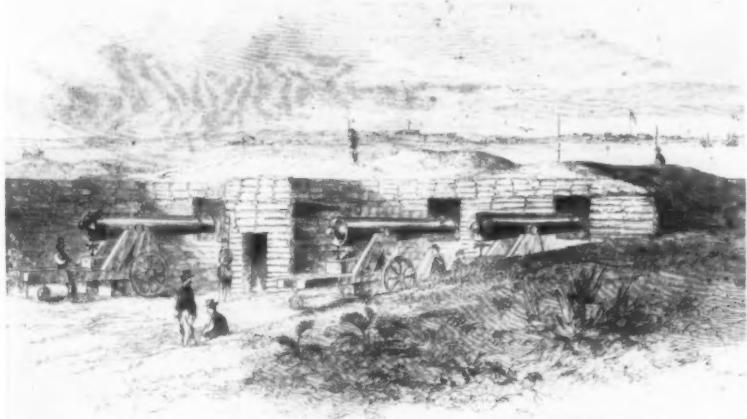
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Troops at Fortress Monroe escorting the remains of Lieutenant Greble who fell at Great Bethel, to the "Adelaide," to be conveyed to Philadelphia.



Mounting the Great Columbiads, sent from Fortress Monroe, at Newport News, Va.
From a sketch by our special artist.



Battery Lincoln, erected upon Santa Rosa Island, Florida, commanding the Navy Yard at Pensacola and the approaches to Fort Pickens.



The entrenched camp at Newport News, James River, Va., under the command of Colonel Phelps.—From a sketch by our special artist.

The State of the Nation as It Appeared 50 Years Ago.

From Leslie's Weekly of June 22, 1861.

MOVENTS of great and significant importance have taken place since our last issue—movements which indicate that the Southern generals are about to concentrate their entire strength upon some one point and trust their fortunes to the chances of a great battle. The Confederate troops have evacuated Harper's Ferry, leaving behind only a small force to guard their retreat. Before leaving, they destroyed nearly all the government property and also the bridge across the Potomac. It is supposed that the retreating troops have fallen back upon Manassas Gap, a portion of them probably going up to hold possession, if possible, of Leesburg, the western terminus of the Manassas Railroad. In the meantime a large body of troops, of which the Ninth New York Regiment, Colonel Stiles, is the advance guard, is advancing upon that place; indeed, rumors have reached us that the Ninth is already in possession of Leesburg. If such should be the case and the Federal troops gain possession of the railroad, while immense masses of troops are ready to advance upon Manassas Gap from the south, there is every probability that the Confederate troops will be compelled to evacuate that strongly fortified position. Telegraphic dispatches on the seventeenth state that a retrograde movement of the Southern troops at that point had already commenced and that the great body of the army would concentrate upon Richmond and there make a stand.

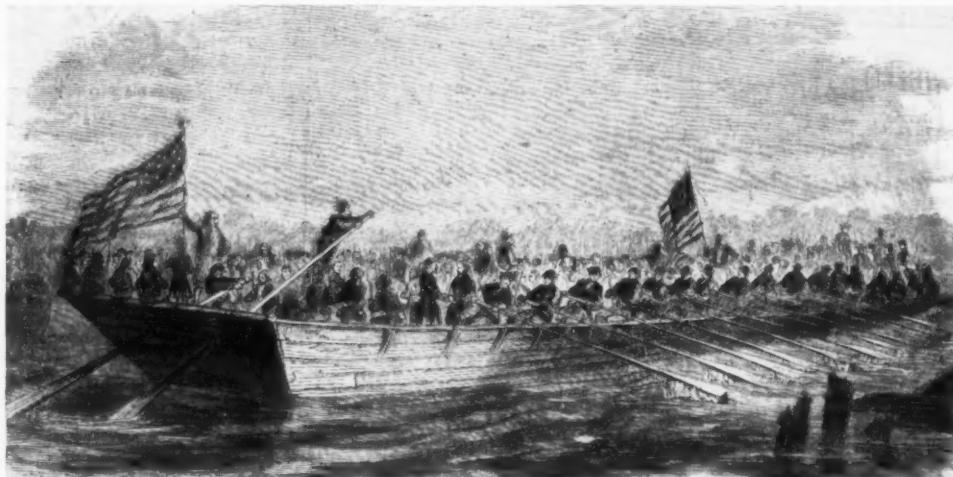
The line of defenses of the Potomac is now considered complete. From Aquia Creek to Williamsport every point where a crossing could be effected is in possession of the Federal troops. Much has been said about the intended attack of the Confederates upon Washington, and many persist in believing that the attempt will be made within a few days, but we feel satis-

fied that no such attempt will be made. The approaches to the capital are too well guarded and the danger of being taken in the rear is too great.

Fortress Monroe is constantly receiving additional regiments. By the end of the month the army there will number nearly twenty thousand men. In addition to the gallant regiments already there, within the last two days Colonel Weber's Twentieth New York Volunteer German Regiment arrived, and fifteen other regiments are expected immediately, together with an efficient corps of artillery and a regiment of mounted riflemen. Such a force in such a position threatens Richmond seriously.

There is every prospect of warm times in Missouri. The Confederate Governor Jackson, of Missouri, was continuing his flight with great rapidity from the capital, Jefferson City, from which the arrival of General Lyon's forces drove him so hurriedly. An important movement of Federal troops is to be made at once toward St. Louis. Eight regiments are to be encamped within two hours' march of that city—four at Booneville and four at Caseyville. A camp of four more regiments meantime will be established at Quincy. It is said that the State militia (Confederates) have full sway in the counties immediately bordering on both sides of the Missouri River, from the Kansas frontier to Booneville.

Cairo is threatened with an immediate attack. General Pillow is said to be on the move, with twenty thousand men, to take Cairo and break the blockade of the Mississippi and Ohio rivers. General Pillow, it seems, has been promised material aid and assistance from Missouri and Kentucky by Governors Jackson and Magoffin. This movement is not feared by General Prentiss, who feels confident in the impregnable strength of his position.



The naval brigade, under command of Lieutenant Crosby, conveying the Federal troops over Hampton Creek, on the night of the 8th of June, previous to the battle of Great Bethel.
From a sketch by our special artist accompanying General Butler's command.



Brevet Major-General George Cadwallader, of Pennsylvania, commanding the First Division of the Federal army now at Chambersburg, Pa.

Things move for men of Mental and Physical Strength

Grape-Nuts

—food for Brain and Body

“There's a Reason”

